MADE TO ORDER.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES OF VETOES.

Colonel Hayes Indulges in Another Effort to Sustain the Corruptions of His Party—What will the Democrats Do?—Senatorial Colloquies Reported.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Well, things have come to a focus, and there is an inclination to rage in both camps. It is fortunate, perhaps, that Sirius is no nearer the meridian at noon; otherwise the summer solstice would be supplemented in a very dangerous fashion with the heated term in politics. It may be that the situation of the stars premised Conkling from going down into his hip pocket in search of an asseyai upon which to impale Lamar; but of this let assurance prate. It is enough for common mortals, uncommon politicians and cold-blooded correspondents to know that the fraudulent president, spite of the horrible predictions of the senate stalwarts, has signed the army bill, and that, in spite of the gradual retirement of the democrats in the direction of a compromise, he has vetoed the judicial expenses bill. I shall not pretend to predict what the democrats will do. A month ago I would have seated myself at the end of the line and moralized with some degree of fierceness upon the probable action of the party, but to-day I know nothing about it. Those prominent in the councils say that congress will adjourn without again presenting the judicial expenses bill to the fraudulent president for his signature, and I presume this will be the course, unless, to be sure, some of the more costively conservative should finally admit that Mr. Hayes has the right to dictate to congress the size, shape and color of the appropriations. You see, there is no telling what two minutes and a half will bring forth here. Several of us were ready to make affidavit more than several weeks ago that the democratic case was complete enough to carry to the people, but it seems we were mistaken, and, for one, I am not going to say it is complete now. I do not know what further concessions will be made to the man in the white house. It must be said to the credit of Hayes that he approved the army bill in the face of unanimous republican opposition in the senate—a fact which shows it is a horse of back-bone that won't work both ways. This is why the republicans are going around. The democrats are also in a heat, but the majority believe that the situation is favorable enough to be credited to providence. Logan is going around eating whole mouthfuls of air and cursing the administration under each particular shade tree on the avenues, and there are republicans who sympathize with him. Zachariah Chandler would join him if the samples were close together and the weather wasn't so almighty hot. It is to be hoped congress will now put a quietus to the mining professors and adjourn.

The atmosphere is so grievously full of Hawickian indignation that even the conservative Mr. Bayard was induced to sit patiently down upon Blaine the other day, and Mr. Bayard's speech, which followed Hawley's tedious harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the Maine swaggerer, who managed to embroider his insolence with unusual coarseness. Putting a question to Mr. Bayard, Blaine continued to stand and the senator from Delaware took his seat, saying that he would not reply while the Maine senator stood with his hands in his pocket trying to bully him. Blaine asked Mr. Bayard undertook to dictate where he should place his hands, whereupon, Mr. Bayard quietly remarked that there was one place where he ought to place his hand — and then Blaine demanded his meaning. Mr. Bayard said he would inform him privately. This was no doubt an allusion to Blaine's Mulligan affair, and he probably felt the effects of the retort. But you would have to take the man's conscience out and crack it with a hammer before you could get to a kernel of his sensitiveness.

Lieutenant Charles W. Williams, of the fifteenth infantry, who graduated in 1876, was appointed to West Point by Senator Beck, and it is through his influence and the influence of Senator Gordon that he was recently promoted to the position of captain and quartermaster. There is considerable fussing and fretting over the appointment.

Major James Belger, well-known in Atlanta, has been relieved of active service. He is sixty-two years old, and has fairly won his retirement.

The supplemental post-route bill recently adopted establishes the following additional mail routes in Georgia: From Clarksville via Tallulah, Batesville and Barton's to Hiassee; from Walkerville to Liberty; from Clarksville via Milbank's store to King's store; from Hebira via Well's mills to Ava.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following is a summary of the president's message, returning the judicial expenses bill to the house without his signature. The message begins by reciting the history of the original legislative act repealing title 26 of the revised statutes and its return to the house without his approval. The object of the president's bill, he says, is not to repeal the election laws but to defeat the enforcements, under existing laws, by the failure of congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the election laws would not prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to appoint general and special deputy marshals which they provide for would still remain, and the executive department of the government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. But the second section of his bill contains provisions not found in any previous legislation. Its origin is to render election laws inoperative by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement, and by prohibiting any officer of the government from incurring liability under title twenty-six of the revised statutes authorizing the appointment of deputy marshals for service on election day. The appointment of special deputy marshals is not, he says, a spontaneous act of authority on the part of the government, but is made by section 202 of the revised statutes upon the right of citizens in towns having 20,000 inhabitants or upwards. The present bill neither revokes this popular right nor relieves the marshal of the duty imposed by law, nor the president of his duty to see that this law is executed. He declines to discuss again the wisdom and necessity of election laws, or what he regards the dangerous and unconstitutional principle of this bill—that the power vested in congress to originate an appropriation involves the right to compel the executive to approve any legislation which congress may see fit to attach to such bills under the penalty of withholding means needed to carry on the essential function of the government. His views on these points were, he says, presented in a previous message, and he refers them as conclusive as to his duty in respect to the present bill. This measure leaves the powers and duties of the supervisors of election untouched, but deprives the national government of the power to protect them in the discharge of their duty at the polls. The states may employ the civil and military powers, but even by this bill even civil authority to protect congressional elections is denied to the United States. There are two lawful ways to overturn legislative enactments. One is their repeal; the other is the decision of a competent tribunal against their validity. The effect of this bill is to defeat the executive department of the government of the means to execute laws which are not repealed, which have not been declared invalid, and which it is, therefore, the duty of the executive, and of every other department of the government, to obey and enforce. He closes by saying he is willing to concur in suitable amendments for the improvement of the election laws, but cannot consent to their repeal or approve the legislation which seeks to prevent their enforcement.

A canvass of the house made immediately after reading the president's message today to ascertain the views of the majority upon the present situation, brought out three different propositions with regard to future action: 1. To prepare and pass another bill precisely similar to that just vetoed, and if the president returned it unsigned adjourn sine die. 2. To pass a joint resolution continuing the appropriations till next January, but with the same limitations on expenditures as were contained in the vetoed bill, and if not approved to adjourn, and if called together again to repeat the process. 3. To adjourn at once without making any further attempt to meet the views of the executive. First of these suggested courses of action seemed to have the most supporters.

A cabinet officer, in discussing the question with a member of the house to-day, said if the majority should pass another bill similar to the one just returned, the president would veto it. If congress adjourned, he would call them together again. If the process was repeated, he would not reconvene them a third time, but would leave the responsibility of closing congress on the democratic party.

A conference of leading republican representatives this afternoon agreed to vote against adjournment previous to action on the judicial bill, and also against the continuation of appropriations, but decided not to resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat the plans of the majority.

The democratic senators were in caucus three hours this evening discussing the present situation with a view to deciding on a course of action. Mr. Vest, who was the first speaker, favored an immediate adjournment. He thought the majority was under no obligation to do more than they had done. He was supported by Mr. Wallace, who took the same view. Messrs. McDonald, Bayard, Thurman and Hill, however opposed this course with great earnestness, insisting that it would be both unwise and unwarranted. They argued that it would be injudicious to give up the substantial benefits acquired by the sections of the present bill amending the jury laws and abolishing the jurors' test oath, to which the president had made no objection. They also pointed out that the president in vetoing the present bill on account of only one of its provisions, and at the same time approving the army bill had taken a position at variance with the arguments of an influential part of his own party. Messrs. Butler, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Eaton and Beck also spoke in opposition to the plan of adjournment without further effort. Several of the speakers, including Bayard, Thurman, Hill, Butler and Hampton, said in a most emphatic manner that adjournment without providing for the support of every branch of the government would be utterly unjustifiable and indefensible. It was, however, agreed by all that no money should be appropriated for the payment of deputy marshals of elections. At the close of the discussion the resolution in favor of an adjournment without further action, offered by Mr. Vest, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, having received only three or four votes.

A resolution was then adopted by a vote of 29 to 17, directing the caucus advisory committee in conjunction with the advisory committee of the house to prepare a bill in such terms as to obviate the president's objections and secure its enactment. The senators voting against this resolution were Messrs. Cockrell, Jonas, Vance, Vest, Walker, Wallace and Withers.

It is reported here that committees of conference have been appointed, and negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the Iron Mountain railroad company of St. Louis with the Texas Pacific railroad company.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Colonel Hayes Vetoes Another Bill.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—No business of importance was transacted in the senate today. Mr. Wallace, from the committee on appropriations, reported the house concurrent resolution fixing June 17th as the date of final adjournment, with an amendment sub-tituting June 25th for the previous date. On objection of Mr. Windom, consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hill (Ga.) a bill restoring William Nephews King to his cadetship at Annapolis was taken up and passed.

The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Upon a call of the states many bills were introduced, chiefly of a private character. Among the public bills were the following:

By Mr. Herbert (Alabama)—To remove the duty on quinine and all material for its manufacture.

Also, bills by Messrs. Samford (Alabama) and Upson (Texas), for the same purpose.

By Mr. Martin (West Virginia)—To reorganize the army.

The speaker then laid before the house the president's veto of the supplementary judicial bill, and it was read by the clerk and followed by a slight applause on the republican side. The veto message was directed solely against that clause of the second section which prohibits the making of contracts or incurrment of liabilities under title 26 of the revised statutes. The president will take the ground that it is his sworn duty to see that all laws on the statute book are faithfully executed, until repealed or pronounced invalid by a competent tribunal; that title twenty-six of the revised statutes requires the appointment of deputy marshals for the coming congressional elections in California and West Chester district, of New York, and that although the observance of the laws in question in these cases may not have any great practical importance, it involves a principle and he cannot sign a bill which interferes in any case with the duty which that law prescribes.

Mr. McMahon (Ohio) moved to reconsider the bill, and the house proceeded to vote on the question of its passage, notwithstanding the president's objection. The bill was rejected for want of a two-thirds majority; yeas 104, nays 78; a strict party vote. The house then adjourned.

THE KHEDIVE CAN'T.

And the Powers Must Help Themselves as Best They can.

LONDON, June 23.—The Observer states that previous to the khedive's notification, by the French consul-general of the sultan's firman, for his deposition, he had been ungenerally advised by the representatives of England, Austria and Germany to abdicate, the British representative acting under the advice of the Turkish ambassador at London.

The porte has opened negotiations with the powers with a view to securing suzeeran rights to the sultan, but will leave purely the Egyptian side of the question to take its course. At a special cabinet council, presided over by the sultan, the grand vizier read a telegram from the khedive, announcing that the powers demanded his abdication. The sultan approved the resolution of the Turkish ministers, advising the khedive to refer the powers to him, but declared he was indisposed to accept an eventual demand of the powers for the abdication of the khedive.

The khedive has declined to abdicate and has referred the English and French consuls-general to the porte.

The Standard's Alexandrian correspondent telegraphs that the khedive, having received a communication from the porte, positively refuses to abdicate. Seven hundred and fifty sheiks have presented him with an address requesting him not to resign his position.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the sultan leaves the khedive full liberty of action, but also that Austria and Germany will demand either his abdication or a full payment of all his creditors. He is making an effort to pay, hoping thus to gain the support of these powers.

In the house of lords to-night the marquis of Salisbury, secretary of state for foreign affairs, made a statement in regard to the Egyptian question, similar to that made by Mr. Bourke, in the house of commons to-day. He added that England and France had advised the khedive to abdicate in favor of Tewfik Pasha, and that Germany, Austria and Italy supported that recommendation.

Athens Paragraphs.

ATHENS, GA., June 23.—The remains of Major A. L. Draring, who, until lately, was for so many years a citizen of Athens, arrived here on last Saturday afternoon. Major Draring, with his family, moved to Adairsville several months ago, at which place he was, on last week, stricken down with paralysis.

The seniors of the university will conclude their final examinations on Friday, the 27th inst.

The burlesque Mother Goose entertainment on last Thursday night netted about $80 for the Athens guards.

Mr. Robert Smith will run an excursion train to Toccoa city on Friday next. The Georgia railroad will give excursion rates to Atlanta on Wednesday the 25th. An excursion train will leave Athens for Atlanta on the 3d of July; another will be run to the same place some time in August.

SUNDAY SPORTS.

SUCH AS CHICAGO DELIGHTS IN.

A Bohemian Sunday-School Picnic Ends in a First-class Zulu Battle—A Military Company Fixes Bayonets and Charges Upon the Surrounding Crowds.

CHICAGO, June 23.—One of the armed companies which, under the recent act of the legislature must shortly cease to exist, became involved in a fight with some unarmed people Sunday afternoon, which resulted in the death of several of the latter. The Bohemian Sharpshooters, an association composed of some twenty individuals, held a picnic yesterday at Silver Leaf grove, at the corner of Ogden and Western avenues. During a dance one of the Sharpshooters engaged in a quarrel with Volney Clark, a visitor, and after beating him severely had him ejected from the grounds. Clarke stated his grievances to the crowd outside the gates, and gaining some sympathy there, inaugurated an indiscriminate throwing of sticks and stones into the enclosure where the picnic was being held. The lieutenant of the company, Frank Ladwick, ordered the long roll sounded and bayonets fixed. A charge was immediately made toward the gate and the crowd were bayonetted and sabred till they fell back. The company reformed outside the gate in a single line facing the street and loading their guns fired a volley into the crowd. They immediately reloaded and again fired, each Sharpshooter picking his man. It is stated that three or four volleys were fired. The weapons used were muzzle-loading Springfield muskets, and the cartridges contained nine buckshot each. About a dozen men were wounded, and three have since died. As soon as the affair became known two squads of police repaired to the scene and arrested the whole company, which formed in marching order under the American flag, and proceeded to the West Madison street station, where they are now incarcerated on a charge of murder, and are guarded by a heavy detachment of police. The captain of the company was not present during the affray. It is rumored that an attempt will be made by the Lehr and the Wehr Verein to rescue the prisoners.

LATER.—It now appears that the picnic was given by the Bohemian Sunday-school, and that the Sharpshooters were called on to protect it from the crowd of drunken roughs. The lieutenant denies that he gave orders to fire, but says after clearing the grounds by a bayonet charge, his men were assailed by such a rain of stones and bricks, that they began a desultory fire without orders. The arrival of the police finally saved the Sharpshooters from personal violence as they were surrounded by an excited mob of two thousand persons. Later advices report only seven wounded, of whom one has since died.

The Bohemian communist sharp-shooters who were yesterday imprisoned for firing on the crowd were in court to-day, but pending the result of the injuries of Donahue the case was continued and they were remanded without bail.

MUDDLED MEXICO.

Diaz Wants to Retire—Sugar and Trade in the Islands.

HAVANA, June 23.—The French mail steamer from Vera Cruz brings Mexican advices to the 17th inst. The Mexican journals are discussing a project to prolong the presidency of Diaz another term. Diaz, however, opposes the proposition and declares that he wishes to retire to private life. It was reported that General Negrete had sent in a message of submission and asked the clemency of the government.

Advices from Santo Domingo to the 17th instant state that congress has authorized the government to conclude the treaty with the United States for free exchange of produce.

Gold fields have been discovered in the northern provinces.

Congress has granted concessions to an American company for a line of steamers between Santo Domingo, Samoa, Puerto Plata and St. Thomas.

Trade is depressed, and although the tobacco crop is in full vigor, there are no shipments. Owing to the duty question in Germany, the sugar market is paralyzed.

Advices from the port and province of Hayti, to the 9th, say that malignant fever has disappeared. The revolutionary movement still continues on the northwestern frontier.

A decree will shortly appear declaring that the supreme government has authorized Captain-General Blanco to apply monthly for the tenth part of the proceeds of the Havana lottery to amortization of paper currency. Such proceeds amount to two and a half millions of dollars yearly.

A telegram from Callao, states that the Peruvian iron-clad Huascar has bombarded Autofagesta and captured two Chilian transports. The Chilian man-of-War, Cavadonga (wooden) has stranded. There has been a decisive engagement between the Huascar and the two Chilian iron-clads.

THE LATE EXODUS.

A Letter from Representative Whitthorne on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Representative Whitthorne, of Tennessee, has forwarded to Representative Goode, of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on education and labor, a communication relating to the propriety of the proposed investigation into the causes of the recent colored exodus. After a general review of the relations between slaveholders and slaves, Mr. Whitthorne proceeds to consider changes brought about in the south by the war, especially those relating to financial prosperity, and says that losses on farm property alone, from 1860 to 1870 aggregated $771,000,000. When to these are added losses on bonds, horses, cattle, mills, manufacturing establishments, and so forth, the amount is swelled to billions. With this burden the eight million whites of the south came out of the war, while the black race suddenly emancipated, and having no means of support except the unskilled labor of their hands, were left with scant protection against starvation, disease, and crime.

Mr. Whitthorne then considers the alleged ill-treatment of the colored race in the south since the war, and especially the alleged failure of white employers to give their colored laborers just and adequate compensation for their services. He showed that industry had revived in the south since 1865, and the value of labor increased. From 1869 to 1878 there has been an increase of more than 3,000,000 head of cattle and swine; during the last eight years 6,000,000 more bales of cotton have been produced than were produced in the eight years ending with 1861; in 1871 there were only 7,500,000 acres of cotton cultivated, while in 1878 there were more than twelve million. The gross earnings of the southern railroads are now in round numbers forty-three million dollars per annum, and there has been a decided increase in the growth of manufacturing industries. Mr. Whitthorne then gives statistics showing that while the farm laborers in the northern and western states are paid at the rate of seven dollars per capita of the population, the compensation of the same class of the laborers in the south exceeds ten dollars per capita. The southern states with a population of nine millions pay nearly ninety-eight million dollars for labor, while the northern states with a population of fifteen millions pay less than one hundred and fifteen million dollars. In view of these facts Mr. Whitthorne says it cannot be asserted that southern laborers are not adequately paid, or that he has any good reason to leave his birth-place.

He says, further, that it is believed by many that upon a thorough examination of the facts, this exodus movement will be shown to have its origin in a speculation of the Kansas railroad lands, to which a portion of the freedmen's bank was at first dedicated, and that the parties who aided in the robbery of that institution conceived that there were millions in tempting its depositors and their race to become occupants of the land upon which they held mortgage bonds. I feel sure that when all the truth is known it will be seen that both races have suffered from the madness and craft of politicians, and that the people of the south have a Christian civilization which, whilst it enriches mankind, is just and generous to all within its influence. It only asks to be judged in that charity which speaks in love, and asks only the observance of that decree that with whatsoever judgment ye would be judged, judge ye. If for such a purpose and in such a spirit investigation is sought, it should be had, but if not, I am and will be the first to ask you to have none of it.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Hoax Perpetrated Upon the Queen—Russian Conflagrations.

LONDON, June 23.—The government authorities received an anonymous letter Wednesday last warning them of an attempt to be made in Cheshire to upset the railway train conveying Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice from Balmoral to Windsor on Saturday. The railway line was consequently guarded by hundreds of constables. The journey, however, was uneventful. The letter is probably a hoax.

The attempt of the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh to lay the cornerstone of the New Eddystone light-house failed in consequence of rough weather.

The Cobden club gave a dinner yesterday evening to the supporters of free trade. The earl of Northbrook presided. The United States was represented by Messrs. Birch, Horace White, Howard Potter, and Samuel Ruggles. The chairman advocated free trade in a long speech. The marquis of Ripon, proposing the health of the foreign guests, welcomed Messrs. Ruggles and White, who, in response, paid a tribute to the memory of Cobden and argued that free trade was the best thing for America.

A dispatch to the Times from Geneva reports that the Swiss chambers have authorized the government to impose higher duties on tobacco and alcohol.

A dispatch to the Post from Berlin reports that Field-Marshal Von Monteuffel will be proclaimed governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

A correspondent of the Standard at Janina reports that complete anarchy prevails in southern Epirus.

The Times, Berlin dispatch announces that in consequence of the raids in the Kuldja territory by Chinese soldiers, who are ravaging the country with fire and sword, a large Russian expedition will soon be dispatched thither, as the raiders are likely to receive the support of the Chinese government. War may follow.

The correspondent of the Times at Berlin reports that there were 1,730 conflagrations in Russia during the month of May, occasioning a loss of two million roubles.

The Times dispatch from Berlin says the Tiflis Messenger reports that the Tekka-Turkomars have made an incursion into the Persian province of Bud Shanurt and destroyed 245 places. Russian troops from Caucassia are arriving to suppress the invasion.

BELGRADE, June 23.—The Russian and Servian commissioners having been unable to arrange the boundary in the neighborhood of Kouli, a Russian captain with 300 men drove the Servians back to the boundary existing previous to the war, and threatening to shoot anyone coming within a league of it.

MRS. HULL'S MURDERER.

He is Arrested in Boston by a Newspaper Reporter.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, June 23.—The murderer of Mrs. Hull, of New York, was arrested here to-night, and is now in custody. His name is Chastine Cox, a copper-colored negro who was employed for a year and a half in the neighborhood of the Hull residence. He was traced by means of a set of cameo jewelry belonging to Mrs. Hull, which he disposed of at a pawnbroker's shop in this city. From the pawnbroker the officers obtained a description of the person who pawned it and by this description W. R. Balch, a newspaper reporter, recognized him walking along Shawmut avenue yesterday evening, and after following and speaking to him notified the officers and caused his arrest. Cox made no resistance, but went quietly to the police station, where he was searched and Mrs. Hull's watch found on his person.

He admits his guilt, and says he lived a long time opposite Mr. Hull's house in New York; that on the night of the robbery he entered through the lower window and went up stairs to Mrs. Hull's room for the purpose of robbery, but did not intend to kill her.

The negro appears calm and indifferent and gives the details of his crime without hesitation. He says he had a key for the door of the Hull house, but was unable to make it fit, and consequently raised the window in the lower story and fastened it up so he might readily escape. He had a candle with him. In ascending the stairs he heard some one snore and thought it was a man. He blew the candle out, walked into the room and stepped up to the side of the bed. Mrs. Hull awakening asked, "Who is it?" "The doctor," replied the negro. She put her hand up and touched his face. He threw her hand back, at the same time laying his own hand heavily over her mouth. He then got hold of a cologne bottle and dashed cologne into the face of the struggling woman, after which he got upon the bed and made a gag of bed clothing. She was by this time in an exhausted condition and he tied her in the manner in which she was found in the morning. Afterwards Cox says he relighted a candle and holding it close to her face, the cologne ignited, which accounts for the singing of the eye-brows and the other burns on her person. The robbery was then committed, and the robber made his escape, soon leaving New York for Boston. He repeats his statement that he had no other motive than robbery. The police authorities here do not think there is anything of a reckless bravado about the negro but on the contrary that he is very cowardly. He is a native of Powhatan county Virginia, and is about 32 years of age. It was his intention to go from here to Providence and endeavor to get berth as cook in some foreign bound vessel, and had it not been for accidental and almost intuitive recognition of him from the pawnbroker's description by Mr. Balch, of the Boston Herald, he would probably have made good his escape from the country. There is nothing to show that he had any confederate or accomplice. He will be taken to New York to-morrow.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Texas Preparing to Set a Murderer Free.

MARSHALL, TEX., June 23.—In the case of the State vs. James Currie indicted for the murder of Benjamin C. Porter, the actor, the prosecution announced they were ready for trial. Most of their witnesses were present, including Maurice Barrymore, of New York, who was present when Porter was killed. The defense presented the affidavits of five witnesses, by whom they expected to prove that Currie was provoked to assault in self-defense. These witnesses were absent and the defense moved to have the case continued. In reply to a motion for continuance the state filed a full answer with the affidavits of six witnesses, including that of the restaurant keeper where the murder occurred, which states that at the time of the killing the only persons present were Barrymore, Porter, Miss Cummins, Currie and the proprietor. The motion to strike out the counter affidavits of the state was sustained and a continuance granted. The court-room was crowded and great interest was manifested.

The State Debt.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—In convention to-day the state debt committee reported an ordinance authorizing the legislature to provide for the funding of the floating debt of the state by issuing bonds bearing four per cent interest, said bonds to be receivable for all taxes due the state prior to January 1, 1879.

An Attachment Ordered.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—A Denver dispatch says Judge Hallett, of the United States district court, has ordered notice to be served on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad company to turn over that road to the lessor, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company.

ENVELOPED IN FLAME

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CLAYTON.

The Residence of Fletcher P. Reynolds in Flames—The Family Shut Out from Escape—The Face in the Window—Burned to Death—Other Casualties.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, June 23.—This morning a large glare of light was observed rising above the trees a few miles from this point. The citizens of Jonesboro were aroused by the cry of fire and turned out en masse. A few moments sufficed for many of them to reach the projective point. Upon arriving there the scene was perfectly terrible. The handsome residence of Mr. Fletcher P. Reynolds was discovered to be enveloped in a perfect cloud of fire, and cries from himself and family were heard coming from the building, when by degrees they were being roasted alive. In one of the windows was seen the daughter of Mr. Reynolds crying for assistance, while on either side of the window the weather-boarding of the residence was enveloped in flames. Cries from the crowd below of "jump out!" were heard by the score. The child either did not hear or from fright did not know how to act, and soon she was smothered by the smoke and fire, and burned to death. A few moments after this Mr. Fletcher Reynolds came out of the house bearing his almost lifeless wife in his arms.

A sister of Mrs. Reynolds was smothered with smoke while in her bed, and was burned to death before she was aware of the approaching danger. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were both badly burned and barely escaped with their lives. The house was burned to the ground, and all of the furniture and effects were totally destroyed. As soon as practicable the remains of the two unfortunate females were taken from the debris and carried to a residence near by where preparations were made for their burial.

Their remains have been sent to Covington for interment. Mr. Reynolds was severely injured by the fire in endeavoring to rescue his little daughter and the young lady. Nothing was saved from the burning. There was no insurance on the house. Great sympathy is expressed by our people and nearly everybody in Jonesboro has been out to-day. Mr. Reynolds and family left by private conveyance for Atlanta this evening in company with Colonel R. F. Maddox and wife.

The origin of the fire is unknown. When first discivered it was located in one of the rooms of the ground floor. The inmates were in their rooms on the upper floor and it was impossible to reach them, as no ladder could be procured with which to ascend to the windows. The most popular theory of the fire is that it originated from sparks from a stove which was left burning in the kitchen when the family retired for the night. The fire and the fatal effects which followed, cast a sad and lasting gloom over this community.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Fire broke out this morning on the fourth floor of Nos. 49 and 50 Howard street, and before it could be extinguished caused damage to the stock of Bernheimer & August and Whitfield, Powers & Co. to the amount of $30,000. The building, owned by Arnold, Constable & Co., was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 23.—At Williamstown this morning as William Savage, Lewis W. Snider machinists, James Harkins, boiler-maker, were being lowered in the deep slope at Williamstown colliery, the spreader chain gave way and the occupants of the car were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of over one hundred yards. The two machinists were instantly killed, Harkins was seriously injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 23.—An altercation last night between John English, a well-known planter, and Policeman Rose, resulted in injuries to the former from which he died this morning. At noon today Joe English, brother of the deceased, met Rose when several shots were exchanged without effect.

RICHMOND, June 23.—A special dispatch from Louisa Courthouse says: The body of a colored woman was found in the North Ann river yesterday morning. Rocks were tied to her head and feet with grapevine to sink her. The woman had been missing since Friday. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

THE SHADOWY CROWN.

About which the Bonapartists are Troubling Themselves.

LONDON, June 23.—A special dispatch to the Observer from Paris announces that Prince Pierre Bonaparte lies at the point of death in Versailles.

A dispatch to the Standard from Paris contradicts the report that Prince Pierre Napoleon is dying. He is seriously sick, but not at the point of death.

It is said that Prince Jerome Bonaparte will not allow either himself or his sons to become pretenders to the imperial throne.

The Observer's Paris correspondent hears that if Prince Jerome Napoleon or his son aspires to the throne the expulsion of one or both from France will be proposed.

M. Rouher has arrived at Chiselhurst. Ex-Empress Eugenie has much improved. She attended mass this morning in the room occupied by the late prince, which was provided with an altar. The queen will visit her to-morrow.

The Austrian court will go into mourning for ten days on account of the death of of the prince imperial of France.

The Times says the embarrassment of the Bonapartists is increasingly manifest. De Cassagnac is reproached with indiscretion in putting forward the claim of Prince Victor Bonaparte as the imperial succession. The Sunday issue says De Cassagnac admits that nothing has been officially decided, though perhaps Rouher's decision may be made in a few days. It is believed that Rouher affected ignorance of the will in favor of Prince Victor, eldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, because he considered its validity doubtful unless Prince Jerome Napoleon consents to waive his claims. Prince Jerome is very reticent since his arrival in Paris, and is apparently awaiting the action of Rouher. It is not believed that Prince Jerome will agree to be a pretender himself or permit his son to become one. In the event Prince Victor endeavors to temporize in not distinctly accepting the position, the Bonapartists will probably fall back on Prince Charles Napoleon, the president of the Corsican council general. Prince Charles is 40 years of age, has no sons or royal connections, and is a much less eligible candidate than Prince Victor.

Queen Victoria was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold visited Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst to-day.

The Standard's Paris correspondent reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon has declared he will not relinquish his rights. The Figaro asserts that the prince imperial, before leaving England, wrote his political testament in the presence of two English officers.

The Bonaparts.

GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF NAPOLEON—SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

The death of the titular prince imperial of France and the attention naturally directed to the prince who thus becomes the head of the Napoleonic succession, will give interest to a summary review of the Bonaparte genealogy. Napoleon Bonaparte had four brothers and three sisters, who may be named in the order of their birth as follows:

1. Joseph, born 1768, died 1844. He was made king of Naples and afterwards king of Spain, and on the fall of the empire came to the United States, under the name of Count de Surviliiers, and lived for a long time at Bordentown. He married Mlle. Clary, by whom he had two daughters, Zenaide, married to her cousin, the prince of Canino, and who died in 1854, and Charlotte, married to Napoleon Louis, the brother of the late emperor. She died in 1839.

2. Lucien, Prince of Canino, born in 1775, died 1840. He opposed the emperor's plans of conquest, refused a crown and devoted himself to literary and archæological pursuits, for which reason the emperor excluded him from the succession, though he was most devoted to Napoleon after his fall and to the claims of Napoleon II. His first wife was Christine Boyer, an inn-keeper's daughter, who bore him two children, Charlotte, who was married to Prince Mario Gabrielle and afterward to Dr. Centamori, and died in 1865, and Christine, who was the wife successively of the Swedish Count Hesse and of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, and died in 1847. By his second wife, Marie de Bleschamp, Lucien had four daughters and four sons. Jeanne was married to Count Honorati; Marie to Count Valentini; Constance became abbess of the convent of the Sacred Heart at Rome, and Laetitia was married to Sir Thomas Wyse. The sons were:

a. Charles Lucien, prince of Canino, born 1803, died 1857. He married his cousin Zenaide, daughter of Joseph, and joined his father-in-law in America, where he gained a great reputation as a naturalist. It was he who completed Wilson's ornithology. In later life he was director of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. He had three sons, Joseph Lucien, who was born in Philadelphia in 1824 and died in Rome in 1865; Lucien Louis born in Rome in 1828, ordained a priest in 1851 and made a cardinal by Pius IX. in 1868, and Napoleon Gregoire, born in 1839. The five daughters of Charles Lucien became the wives of the Marquis Roccastolvine, Count Primoli, Count Campello and Prince Placido Gabrielli.

b. Louis Lucien, born in England in 1813. He has devoted himself to philology, and is chiefly known by his studies in English and French dialects.

c. Pierre Napoleon, born in Rome in 1815, a wild lad, who wandered all over the world and was in quarrels everywhere. He served with Santander in South America; fought with policeman in Italy; was tried for murder in Paris; twice fled for refuge to the United States, and finally settled down in London, where his wife opened a millinery shop under her princely title.

d. Antoine, born in 1816. Spent his early life in Italy. Was a member of the assembly from 1849 to 1851, when he retired from politics. He was one of the family who kept aloof from his cousin, the emperor.

3. Maria Anne Elisa, born 1777, died 1820. Married to Bacceochi, a Corsican officer, in 1797. Removed to Paris and was made princess of Piombino and Bucca and grand duchess of Tuscany. Their daughter, Napoleone Elisa, born 1806, married Count Camerata and was a prominent person for many years. She died in 1869 leaving her fortune to the late prince imperial. They had also two sons, the eldest of whom, Count Felice Bacchioch, transmitted his title and estates to his son of the same name, who was the friend and first chamberlain of Napoleon III, and died in 1866.

4. Louis, born 1778, died 1846. Married Hortense Beauharnais, Josephine's daughter. Made king of Holland in 1806. Though he was continually quarrelling with the emperor, the latter, in his will, gave precedence to his children over those of Joseph and Lucien in the right of succession. There were two sons.

a. Napoleon Louis, born 1804, died 1831. His father abdicated in his favor in 1810, and after the overthrow of the emperor the father and son lived together in Florence until the latter's death.

b. Louis Napoleon, born 1808, died 1873. It is well-known that the paternity of the late emperor was questioned, but as Louis officially acknowledged it, the matter need not be discussed here. Napoleon III. married Eugenie Marie de Montijo in 1853, and by her one child, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, who has just been killed in South Africa.

5. Marie Pauline, born 1780, died 1825. Married first to General Leclerc and afterwards to Prince Camillo Borghese. Created by the emperor duchess of Guastalla.

6. Caroline, borne 1782, died 1839. Married in 1800 to Murat, afterwards king of Naples, to whom she bore two sons and two daughters. Letitia Josephine became Countess Popoli, and Louise, Countess Rasponi. The sons were:

(a.) Napoleon Achille, born 1821, died 1847. Settled in Florida; married a grandniece of Washington, and died on his estate near Tallahassee.

(b.) Napoleon Lucien, born 1825. Came to the United States and married Miss Fraser. Returned to France in 1848; became senator; received the title of prince of the imperial family in 1853, and was with Bazaine at the capitulation of Metz. His eldest son, Joseph Joachim Napoleon, is a colonel in the French army.

7. Jerome, born 1784, died 1860. Visited the United States in 1803, where he married Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, lately deceased. By her he had one child.

a. Jerome Napoleon, born in England, 1805, died in Baltimore, 1870. Graduated at Hartford, and married Miss Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. His eldest son, Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, graduated at West Point in 1852; served as colonel in the French army in the Crimea and in Italy; married a Boston lady and is now living at New York. He has two children. The second son, Charles Jerome, born 1851, is a lawyer in Baltimore.

Jerome separated from his wife and became an admiral in the French service, and subsequently a general, and in 1806 the senate made him the successor to the throne in the event of Napoleon's leaving no male issue. In the following year he was made king of Westphalia, and his marriage with Miss Patterson being annulled, he married the princess Catherine, daughter of the king of Wurtemburg, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

b. Jerome Napoleon, born 1814, died 1847. He was an officer in the army of Wurtemburg.

c. Mathilde Letitia Wilhelmine, born 1820. Married, 1841, to Prince Anatole Demidoff of San Donato, who died in 1870, when his widow was remarried to the painter Paupelin.

d. Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, commonly known as Prince Napoleon, born in 1822, a talented man whose erratic life cannot be compressed into a paragraph. He married in 1859 the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, by whom he has two sons and a daughter: Napoleon Victor, born 1862; Napoleon Louis, born 1864, and Marie, born 1866.

It will be seen from the above list that the direct male line not only of Napoleon Bonaparte, but of his brothers Joseph and Louis is now extinct, the surviving Bonapartists being the descendants of Lucien and of Jerome. Of the former branch of the family, Prince Louis Lucien, the philologist, and his nephew Cardinal Bonaparte, are the chief representatives, but the Napoleonic decree having excluded this scholarly line from the succession, Prince Napoleon, as the son of the younger brother, Jerome, comes to the front as the official head of the family of Bonaparte. Had the marriage with Miss Patterson been acknowledged by the political law of France, as it was by the laws of God and man elsewhere, this apparently empty honor would fall upon Colonel Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

The Fall River Misery.

FALL RIVER, MASS., June 23.—Only three days remain before the spinners' notice expires, and there seems to be no doubt that the strike will occur. The manufacturers have laid no plans to meet a general strike, but are unanimous in the opinion that they must stand firm this time and win. A meeting will soon be held to decide upon a course of action. Several mills are already making arrangements for new spinners, and an agent has been sent to get help from France. All the spinners who strike will probably be blacklisted, together with their wives and children who may be working in other departments of the mills, so that the innocent will suffer with the guilty. The manufacturers say this is the only safe course.

Another Collision.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A collision occurred to-night on the Metropolitan elevated railroad between a train running up town and another bound in the same direction but temporarily standing still at Franklin street station. The engine of the moving train and the last car of the stationary one were badly wrecked, and the fireman on the former had a

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

We will issue on Thursday, the third day of July a paper double the size of the one before the reader. Four pages of it will be devoted to a review of the trade of the city, and to notices of th prominent houses through which that trade is transacted. The legislature meets on the second of July, and the issue of the following morning will give wide publicity to Atlanta's attractions and enterprise. We hope our solicitors will meet with ready responses from those who are most deeply interested in maintaining and extending the city's wonderful trade.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 24, 1879.

THESE are the longest days of the year, and I very soon we will begin to experience a steady diminution towards the small days of falling leaves and fall campaigns.

Now that the president de facto has vetoed an appropriation bill for what it does not contain, there is certainly no reason to think that he will permit congress to adjourn. He will veto any such movement by immediately calling another extra session; and if he does, we hope congress will remain in session until the country is relieved of his fraudulency.

THE president de facto has withdrawn, for prudential reasons, the name of his de facto secretary. Mr. McCrary only wanted a local judgeship, but it would have been for life. He looks ahead to March 4, 1881, with gloomy forebodings, and he may yet be willing to compromise on a district clerkship, provided the democratic groundswell of next year can not touch it.

IN view of the expected abdication of the khedive, the Philadelphia Chronicle nominates Grant. He was wheedled out of the Bulgarian throne, and the Chronicle evidently thinks that Egypt affords the only opening for an application of the experience and knowledge that he has gained from the crowned heads of the world. Let the new boom become a roar.

IT was just about this time of last year that we became aware of the existence of yellow fever at New Orleans on a dangerous proportions; but all the doctors agree that an outbreak of the disease is not to be expected this year, if efficient measures are maintained against an introduction of the poisonous germs from the West Indies. The country is probably secure against a visitation of the plague this year.

SENATOR LAMAR has gone to Mississippi with no intention of returning during this session. Before he left he became well satisfied that Mr. Conkling had no business to communicate to him, but he nevertheless took the precaution to leave in Washington a representative who will receive any communication that the New York senator may desire to make. The impression prevails, however, that nothing more will come of this affair, unless it be an increasing degree of decency on the part of the man whose comb has been badly cut.

THE republican candidate for governor of California, Mr. G. C. Perkins, is a steamship owner and manager, living in San Francisco. He has long been the champion of the great corporations of the state, and especially of the railroad and transportation companies. He was once a senator from Butte county, and in his whole official career there can not be found one act of an anti-monopoly character. Such a nomination shows that the republican party of the state has determined to rely in the future as in the past on the moneyed interests. It also shows that certain defeat awaits it unless the opposition is split into factions by unnecessary divisions.

THE fate of the Napoleons has not been out of keeping with their history. The family has always gained power by the bayonet, and the exits of its representatives have also been helped on by brute force. The first Napoleon died hedged in by English bayonets at St. Helena; the second Napoleon died in an Austrian prison; the third died an exile, having been driven from France by the same kind of force that he used in making himself an emperor; the fourth Napoleon met his death at the point of Zulu spears. The fifth Napoleon—if the prince imperial's will is respected—is a school-boy, seventeen years old, and if he will read the story of his family with care, he may have the good sense and patriotism to uphold the republic, as his father before him is doing.

THE death of the prince imperial while engaged in a reconnoisance, will serve to recall attention to the hazardous war that England has accumulated as a part of the dazzling gewgaw policy of the Beaconsfield government. The prince was out selecting a new camp for one of the two columns that are cautiously and timidly trying to traverse the fifty difficult miles that lie between the Tugela river and Cetewayo's headquarters at Ulundi. This short distance is a succession of dense thickets and swarming Zulus, who seem to know where and when to give battle. General Newdigate leads the upper and Colonel Wood the lower column. With the experience that they have accumulated it is probable that the two leaders will escape annihilation, but it is exceedingly improbable that they will be able in one campaign to seriously cripple the warlike Zulus, fighting for independence and their hearthstones.

The Wild Land Troubles.

The Dawson Journal brings to the attention of its readers one of the results of the wild land laws as they now exist, and as the case is only one among hundreds, a presentation of the facts given by the Journal may not be out of place.

It appears that some time ago, Captain William Kaigler, as agent for E. C. Perry, of Glenville, Alabama, sold to one Dismuke, of Webster county, lot of land No. 153, in the 18th district of originally Lee, now Terrell county. Last summer, Mr. Dismuke found that the lot was advertised in this paper for sale for unpaid taxes for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. It was so advertised at the instance of G. W. Garmany, as agent for one Johnson, of Savannah, who held the fi. fas. issued by the comptroller-general. Mr. Dismuke, not knowing whether the taxes on this lot which he had recently bought had been paid or not, went to Mr. Garmany, before the sale, paid the taxes and costs, and took up the fi. fas. The amount paid to Mr. Garmany, we are informed, was about twenty-three dollars. Captain Kaigler then wrote to Mr. Perry in regard to the matter. Mr. Perry replied enclosing receipts, signed by the tax collector of Muscogee county for taxes paid on the land for the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. The taxes were paid by John W. Brown, of Columbus, Ga., the father-in-law of Mr. Perry, who owned the land at the time but afterwards gave it to his son-in-law. The receipts did not designate specially the lot of land on which the tax was paid, but stated that it was for wild land, and one of them stated that the sum paid was for wild land in Terrell county. Mr. Brown owned no other land in Terrell county. The amount of the tax paid on the lot, for the three years for which it was advertised as in default, as shown by the receipts, was about eleven or twelve dollars. The amount paid Mr. Garmany for redemption of the fi. fas. was, as stated above, about twenty-three dollars. How much actual costs had accrued on the fi. fas. we are not able to state, but can state, if necessary, the exact amount paid as advertising fee and Mr. Dismuke can state how much was exacted from him.

The point made by the Journal is that the $23 paid out by Mr. Dismuke were wrongfully exacted from a citizen who is entitled to the protection of the state. If the mistake is chargeable to Mr. Dismuke, on the ground that he was too ready to pay money he had no right to pay, the Journal very forcibly suggests that he had not time to look into the matter, and that although preliminary warning had been printed in THE CONSTITUTION, even this paper fails to reach many in remote parts. There are hundreds of instances throughout the state where even greater injustice is worked, and it is these instances and this injustice which caused the agitation that resulted in the appointment of the wild land committee now in session here. It is the duty of this committee to investigate these matters and to suggest and bring about such reforms as are demanded by the people.

Bryant's Programme.

One of the most amusing episodes in republican politics in the south hinges upon the recent pilgrimage of John E. Bryant to the north. He had a mission and he has performed it, as we learn from our exchanges, with his usual energy and thoroughness. It may be said here, before proceeding any further, that Bryant is one of the shrewdest politicians in the country. He is more than a match, in this respect, for any republican at the north and, whatever may be said of his methods, his audacity is worth an epitaph. Bryant is of the opinion that the republican party of North America owes him a living, and, if there is any merit in standing stiff-kneed under difficulties and leading a forlorn hope from Chatham to Fulton and back again, he is certainly right. Armed with this idea, he has recently made a crusade through the north in search of funds, and he has found them. As a basis of his raid upon the sympathies of the northern stalwarts, he holds out in his most plausible style—and Bryant has a plausible style—the prospect of reviving the republican party not only in the south, but even in Georgia. The resurrection is to be brought about through the medium of his paper, the Georgia Republican, and the funds he has raised and which he proposes to raise are to be devoted to strengthening the sinews of that hebdomadal. Bryant's idea, which he has embodied in an inexpensive pamphlet—and which he is engaged in sowing broadcast among the officials and employees of the departments in Washington—is that as the old slave aristocracy are now domineering "the commonality of the "south," it will not be long before what he calls "the poor white trash" will endeavor to escape the fate of remaining hewers of wood and drawers of water for the aristocrats by joining the republican party. Of course this is too absurd to talk about seriously. No one knows better than Bryant that the old slave-owners are to-day, as a general thing, poorer and more helpless than their neighbors who never owned slaves, and no one knows better that in the attempt to place this section again upon its feet there are no social lines drawn. In short, no one knows better than Bryant that any effort to reorganize and resurrect republicanism in the south must result in failure, and no one knows better than he that the attempt will never be seriously made. But his idea is plausible among those who know nothing about southern politics, and has been the means of putting considerable money in his pocket. Certainly, we are not sorry of his success. While others less deserving than he are in office and stealing themselves rich, Bryant is surely entitled to the contributions of such as are gullible enough to be taken in by his preposterous programme.

The Last Veto.

Mr. Hayes bases his veto of the judicial appropriation bill substantially upon the arguments furnished him in the recent speech of Garfield in the house. The section of the bill to which Mr. Hayes objects reads as follows:

That sums appropriated in this act for persons and the public service, embraced in its provisions, are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the government shall, during such fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability under the provisions of title twenty-six of the revised statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service on election days, until an appropriation to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

As it passed the house, the section prohibited generally the making of contracts or the incurring of liabilities in advance of appropriations, but the senate amended by excepting the statute in relation to furnishing supplies for the army and navy. Mr. Hayes argues that the statute as it stands places him in the predicament of having to execute a law for which no provision is made. In other words, the fraudulent president, clinging to the weak arguments of Garfield proposes, by a desperate use of the veto power, to compel congress not only to retain unconstitutional laws upon the statute book but to make such appropriations as he may choose to dictate. Even the New York Herald, which is independent enough to be a rank republican partisan when occasion suits, thinks that the fraudulent president should sign the bill, but it is altogether better for the democrats that he did not. He has chosen to attempt to dictate what appropriations congress shall make as well as their shape and he will be left alone with his attempt. We are of the opinion that the democrats have retreated far enough in this business. They have repeatedly placed the responsibility of a failure to make appropriations upon Mr. Hayes and as frequently assumed it again. To give up the issue now, when fate and the fraudulent president have placed it in such excellent shape, is simply to make the party contemptible in the eyes of the country. We know of no reason why congress should not adjourn, take a bath and be ready to meet and go on with the public business when Mr. Hayes reassembles the body in session again.

MERCHANT to farmer—"What element of "commercial fertilizers do you find most "valuable?" "Ammonia," replies the farmer; and Echo, hid out in the thicket, runs out of hearing shrieking at the top of his voice, "Am ow'n' you! am ow'n' you!"

THE preachers are deserting Chicago. They probably expect a warm summer.

IT will be observed that the back-bone of Mr. Hayes is still uppermost. In spite of the protestations of the stalwart brethren in the senate, he has signed the army bill. This is a blow at Grantism.

WESTON should now return home and run and walk for president.

FOSTER and his man Huckelberry are not kicking up much of a dust in Ohio.

CONKLING should be searched for a hip-pocket.

J. LOGAN has not become embroiled in any difficulty. He thinks it safer to confine himself to well-considered assaults upon his native tongue. It is well for Logan that the English language carries no concealed weapons.

JOE COOK is surprised that the Mormons won't be preached to. There seems to be a good deal of raw human nature in these Mormons.

ARE we to worry through the summer without a foreign fiddler?

OLD man Borie has reached San Francisco. This able citizen is acting in the double capacity of advance agent and bill-poster of the Grant procession, and his duties are arduous.

MR. G. FRISBIE HOAR'S little revolution seems to have revolved.

THE attitude of the republicans since March last has been such a severe strain upon their intellects as to promote an insidious attack of rheumatism upon Edmunds's digestion.

MCCRARY is not the choice of the senate democrats for circuit judge. In this respect the editor of the Burlington Hawkeye is a senate democrat.

THE stalwarts ought to be satisfied with Mr. Hayes's hump. They built it themselves.

THE only back-down that now shows above the horizon is that of Roscoe Conkling. The view may be said to be spectacular.

THE New York Tribune admits that Mr. Hayes is not as weak as he was. His approval of the army bill in the face of republican opposition tends to confirm this opinion.

WE have no desire to incite another revolution or even to precipitate a sectional discussion, but our duties as journalists compel us to state that the Widow Potts does not carry the United States flag.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser states that Mr. Conkling must avenge the insult put upon him by Mr. Lamar. This information will astonish the New York senator. The country still hopes that Mr. Conkling will refrain from shedding gore.

THE republican organs seem inclined to dispute the possibilities of a Tilden and Ewing ticket.

MR. NORDHOFF, of the New York Herald, is of the opinion that the Grant clique in the senate is a very dangerous element in our politics. We have great respect for Mr. Nordhoff's opinions, but if the members of the clique are no more dangerous than their leader, Conkling, we have faith that the republic will rock along towards peace and prosperity.

IT may be authoritatively stated that Mr. Dana's European tour is in the interest of good government.

LIKE the Grant boom the exodus business seems to have been precipitated too early in the season. It has been worn out in the wind.

THE address of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, before the state press association of New York, is an exceedingly elaborate essay upon the needs of journalism—fresh, suggestive and thoughtful throughout.

IN GENERAL.

—Now, Weston, spread yourself.

—The Grant movement has got drunk and gone to sleep.

—Paul de Cassagnac will now probably challenge the Zulus.

—It should have been Paul de Cassagnac instead of young Napoleon.

—The emperor of China is the stoutest monarch in the world.

—Wadleigh has suddenly lost his interest in New Hampshire, and is going to Boston to live.

—The London "Truth" says: "In France it is not considered proper to display young marriageable girls at weddings."

—This country is just aching to bind the chaplet of victory around Mr. Weston's legs.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

—Lillie Duer has been convicted of manslaughter. Merciful heavens! We thought it was a woman she killed.

—We must take the fat with the lean. David Davis and Alexander H. Stephens are to be in this state this summer.—Chicago Tribune.

—The rumor is contradicted that an Ohio man has already telegraphed to President Hayes to keep the position of prince imperial open for him.

—"Le Nord," a French newspaper, announces that the emperor of Japan has resolved to devote $400,000 to a first-class Italian operatic company.

—Our opinion of Edward Payson Weston is rapidly changing, and we are proud to know that he is a genuine American.—New Haven Register.

—Queen Victoria has reigned forty-two years—almost as long as Elizabeth, who laid down her sceptre at the end of forty-five years' rule.

—And now it is "Professor" Edison. Rutgers college having affixed the honorary Ph. D. to the name of the graduate of the baggage car and telegraph office.

—It costs $500 in Maryland to fatally wound a woman. Men, half price, and children in arms, free.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

—Mr. Conkling, having opposed the army bill, should not be allowed the assistance of the army in suppressing Mr. Lamar.—Chicago Times.

—First it was O'Leary, then our riflemen, then Parole, then Papoose, next Hanlan, and now Weston. Are we to beat England in everything?

—Victor Hugo says the nineteenth century has made the negro a man and the twentieth century will make Africa a world.

—The laces of the late Queen Christine of Spain were bought the other day, at an auction sale of her effects, by a rich Jewess for her daughter's trousseau.

—Lord Elcho said lately in the house of commons that he did not believe that British troops had ever fought so physically brave a race as the Zulus.

—There are at least two ex-empresses in Europe whose experiences have been crushing in the extreme. "Poor Carlotta" is hardly more to be pitied than poor Eugenie.

—A sensation has been caused in London by the fact that Lady Molesworth has been honored with the company of the princess of wales at dinner. This is believed to be the first time that the princess has accepted an invitation to dinner in London at the house of any lady of lower rank than a countess.

—The London Queen, describing the most artistic fancy ball, perhaps, ever given there, at the beautiful house of Mr. Boughton, the artist, writes: "The high spirits and graceful gayety which the American element introduces into London society added to the brilliance of one of the most beautiful balls ever given in London." The artistic world mustered in strongest force, and literature was represented by the Trollopes, Lynn Linton, Tom Hughes, Tom Taylor, and others.

States Rights in Massachusetts.

Boston Herald, ind.

Local self-government is about the only thing in our institutions worth fighting for. Those people who would extend the functions of the national government, now that it is republican, as against states which have democratic governments, would be quick to resist the encroachments of a democratic national government as against states whose governments are republican. The only safe rule is to leave national affairs to the national government, and domestic affairs to the state governments. Massachusetts has defended state rights, and she may be called upon to do it again.

A Great Fighter is Conkling.

Philadelphia Times.

According to a Washington dispatch to an organ in New York, a New England senator has said that he considers Mr. Lamar's attack as simply evidence that "the old state-war and slavery spirit still exists in the senate chamber, and is ready to show itself at every favorable opportunity." Possibly; and Senator Conkling's coarse and vulgar reply must be accepted as simply evidence that he is prepared at a moment's notice to go into the war and put down the rebellion again. Conkling is a great fighter.

Mr. Blaine Enjoyed It.

New York Star, June 20.

Mr. Blaine hugely enjoyed the spectacle of Lamar's torture of Conkling and the latter's towering rage in the senate last Wednesday. While the Maine senator was descending the tiers of the capitol shortly after the affair, he encountered one of the members of the house from Massachusetts, who questioned him in relation to it.

"Oh, it was exceedingly rich!" exclaimed Blaine. "I don't think I ever saw Conkling's wattles quite so red."

The People Do Not Expect Much.

Springfield Republican.

The Conkling-Lamar broil makes a picturesque incident in a dull farce. The country betrays a languid desire to know who is most to blame for precipitating such an indecent exhibition of temper. But there is no general surprise or mourning over the bitter war of words. The people have generally gotten over expecting United States senators to respect themselves.

A Great Fuss Nevertheless.

Pittsburgh Telegraph, rep.

The fuss which is made over the disreputable conduct of Senators Conkling and Lamar is ridiculous at this state of civilization and deserves attention only as proof that there are still people of whom better things are expected, who regret that the barbarous duel has been put under ban.

A Poor Property-Holder.

New Orleans Democrat.

A property-holder in this city owns real estate assessed at $66,000. During the last nine months the amount of taxes paid on this property was $1,764; insurance, $ 83; repairs, $1,197. The net returns for the period named reach the magnificent sum of $10. These figures speak for themselves.

From the Shores of Lake Erie.

Buffalo Express.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION celebrated its twelfth birthday with a barbecue. It is the best, handsomest and liveliest southern paper we know of, and if it would change its politics and come north it would be entitled to intense respect.

Too Cheap to be Good.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

When a young woman can slaughter her friend and get off with a $500 fine, Maryland justice would seem to be too cheap to be good. Miss Duer no doubt appreciates the mildness of the jury and the soft-heartedness of the judge.

Conkling Had Plenty of Time.

Washington Post.

This is the longest day in the year. Plenty of time is thus afforded Mr. Conkling to finally make up his mind as to what he will do.

On Every Breeze.

Chicago Times.

Each breeze that blows from the east seems to bring to our ears the preliminary fizz of a Tilden boom.

Very Fast, Indeed.

Chicago Times.

The average Louisiana man can lie faster than Alice Oates can marry.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
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TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their capability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price $1 25 cents. Office 53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

0 feb1 sat thur tues & wly fol read mat

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon.

4 26feb27 d2awly thur tues & wly

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN—

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES

HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,

Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,

CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,

House-furnishing Goods

— AND —

METAL ROOFING,

Corner Broad & Hunter Streets

ATLANTA, GA.

Judge Hillyer and the Law.

Augusta Chronicle.

It does not speak well for the intelligence of the people if they think that Judge Hillyer enunciated new law in his charge, the main points of which are given above. The doctrine laid down by Judge Hillyer is as old as the law itself. In no civilized country does a contrary doctrine obtain. No where does the law give a man the right to kill another for the seduction of his wife. Whether it ought not to do so is another matter. Judges take an oath to charge what is, not what ought to be the law. In Georgia, and in most of the other states of the union, and in most, if not all, European countries, the man who in hot blood slays the seducer of his wife, or any body else, is guilty only of manslaughter. But if he coolly and deliberately hunts him down and slays him, however much public opinion may sustain the deed, the law says he has committed murder and shall be punished as a murderer. Judge Hillyer appears to have simply given the law to the jury, and all this "surprise" and "astonishment" is wholly gratuitous.

How it Happened.

Boston Post.

The session was wearing into July,
When Lamar to Conkling says, "You lie;"
Says Conkling to Lamar,
"You southern defamer,
If I want lie from the senate,
In one holy minute,
I'd call you a chuckle-headed, knock-kneed, chicken-breasted, crooked-backed, shad-bellied, hook-nosed, wamble-cropped, weazen-faced, bow-legged, blear-eyed, pock-marked, lop-eared, lantern-jawed, splay-footed, bald-headed snipe of the valley; I would, as sure as I'm going to be next president!"

The South is All Right.

Louisville Post and News.

All through the south are signs of returning prosperity such as have not been experienced for twenty years. The advance in cotton has already benefited that section, and the new crop promises to be profitable. The negro exodus was a small affair, the importance of which was exaggerated for political effect. The south should give more attention to its own material affairs, and take less interest in national politics. The day of the carpet-bagger has departed, and the south will in the future be allowed to manage its own affairs. It should see that these affairs are well managed.

The Hill Trial.

Columbus Times.

It is over, and we are glad of it. It was a foul affair from the start, and could not be expected to end better than it did for Hill. That he committed a premeditated murder there is no doubt; that he should be punished is equally unquestionable. The only question is as to the degree of punishment. He, at least, should not complain of the verdict of the jury as rendered. The plea may be urged that he was blind enough not to see that his wife was a bad woman and unworthy of the affections which he seems to have had, and still to have, and which will give him no license, in the judgment of cool men, to go and shoot down a man for doing only what many others had done before. The evidence does not show that Simmons was worse than other young men, but it does show that Mrs. Hill was much worse than it is the rule of wives to be. We are sorry for Mr. Hill; we think he was in fact the most blinded man in Atlanta; but we are sorry for Simmons for he was only foolish enough to do what any one else could have done, and what many others did do, and, however morally wrong it may have been in him, he did not deserve death at the hands of Hill for it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted to sell GEN. "DICK" TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK,

DESTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION,

Personal Experiences of the late War.

By RICHARD TAYLOR.

Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army.

1 Vol., 8vo., Cloth, 274 pages. Price $2.

For further particulars, apply to

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

6 wed sun 1 mon tues wed thur fri sat 2 wks

june24 d&wtf

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters"

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need."

"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and Single Pain Relief is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta, Ga.

362 jan21 d1y tu thur sat & wly nxr mat

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will have or caused to be introduced at the next meeting of the General Assembly of Georgia, A Bill entitled

"An Act for the relief of V. A. Gaskill from the payment of a judgment in favor of the State of Georgia, which was recovered upon the information of C. P. McCalla, in the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, against said V. A. Gaskill. June 21, 1879.

june24 d1t V. A. GASKILL.

MRS. J. R. GREGORY, ARTIST,

Studio—corner Broad and Alabama sts., up-stairs, ATLANTA, GA.

PORTRAITS FROM MINIATURE TO LIFE-size, in water colors, crayon, or oil. Card-size and Cabinet Photographs handsomely colored. june22 1t

FRANCIS BARNARD,

29 Whitehall Street,

Manufacturer of

SEA SHELL & BEAN JEWELRY,

ALL THE FASHION NOW. OVER 200 kinds of Sea Shells in Setts, Pins, Necklaces, etc. Old Gold and Silver Bought. june22 d2t

DRUGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces that he has secured the services of O. L. SMITH, Ph. G. (Philadelphia College of Pharmacy), a first-class Pharmacist of extended practical experience.

Special Attention to Prescriptions and Physicians' Orders.

Call in and examine the handsome line of BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERY, HAND MIRRORS, SOAPS, etc.

The Painters will find a full stock of

White Lead, Oils, Varnishes and Colors.

The Smokers will find CHOICE CIGARS at reasonable prices. J. L. PINSON, 66 jun6 d3m sun wed 106 Whitehall Street.

New or Old Blinds Fitted With DEABORN'S BLIND AWNING FIXTURES.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.

Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER CO., apr6 d2taw3m tues thur Boston, Mass

Perry TRADE & MARK & Co's

STEEL PENS

of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally.

TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" AND "FALCON" celebrated Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

436 apr15 d3m tue

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Georgia, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.

Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

D. M. KEY,

336 may13 d1aw6w Postmaster-General.

Virginia Military Institute LEXINGTON, VA.

THOSE WISHING TO ENTER AS CADETS in this well known State Institution should apply without delay. Full discipline and instruction provided for during the summer months.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

677 june1 d6 sun wed fr

FUNERAL NOTICES.

FLYNN—The friends and acquaintances of the families of Mr. M. H. Dooley, James Flynn and Patrick Flynn, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter from his late residence on Mangum street, this morning at 9½ o'clock. Funeral services at Catholic church, 10 o'clock. June 24th, 1879.

PETTIS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Pettis are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hannah Pettis, wife of Wm. Pettis, at the residence, 147 West Hunter street, at 4 p. m., Tuesday, June 24th. Services at the Catholic church.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

By HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

Bar-Room Fixtures at Auction!

ON THURSDAY, 26th INSTANT, 10 O'CLOCK, we will sell at

Bar-Room No. 13 Whitehall street,

the entire Fixtures, embracing 10 Pin Table, large Refrigerator, Water Cooler, Stoves, Tables, Chairs, fine Front and Back Counters, Sideboard, Mirror, Glassware belonging to the Bar, Liquors, Waterworks, Gas Fixtures, etc.

This is a good stand, business fairly established. Affords a fine opening to those wanting to go into business.

At the same time will be rented to a good tenant the Bar-Room at reasonable rates.

For particulars apply at 21 Marietta street or 52 Gilmer street. 100 june24 d3t

NOTICE.

A Floyd County Plantation for Sale.

I NOW OFFER MY VALUABLE PLANTation in Floyd county, Georgia, for sale. Said place is located in Horse-shoe bend of the Coosa River, sixteen miles from the city of Rome; the plantation contains about twenty-one hundred and fifty (2150) acres of land, nearly or quite a thousand acres of which is open, and now in cultivation; it is bounded for seven or eight miles by the Coosa River, and so located that a mile or two of fencing will enclose the entire place; it has a fine Boat Landing for Shipping Produce, and Boats pass up and down said River several times a week. It is one of the finest and most valuable Plantations in Georgia. If you wish to buy, go and see it. I refer to Mr. C. P. Morton, who now resides on the place, and if you desire to purchase confer with me in person or by letter at Greenesboro, Georgia. THOMAS N. POULLAIN, 302 june19 d1m Greenesboro, Ga.

A Home in the Mountains for Sale.

THE OLD WALBURG PLACE NEAR Clarkesville, six miles from nearest depot on Air-Line Railway, in Habersham county, Georgia. Seven hundred and forty acres land, part creek bottom, under good cultivation. Good Dwelling, Barn, Stables and Servants' Houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to ROBT. W. ROBERTSON, 413 apr22 d3m tues thur sat Augusta, Ga.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

The Leyden Warehouse,

WITH ROCK WALLS AND GRAVEL ROOF, 215 feet front on Western and Atlantic Railroad and 150 feet front on Bartow street. Apply to L. J. HILL, Vice-President 203 june14 d1m Gate City National Bank.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PORTER SPRINGS.

J. R. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors. Dr. C. A. SIMPSON, of Atlanta, Resident Physician.

BOARD—PER DAY, $2.00; PER WEEK, $10.00; per month, $30.00. Stage fare, $2.50 each way with trunk. Porter Springs is the only summer Resort in Georgia which employs a Brass Band and Orchestra. All amusements free. For particulars address Dr. J. R. REYNOLDS, Porter Springs, Georgia. 628 june1 d1?3m

Altitude of Porter Springs 3,000 Feet.

ALTITUDE RAREFIES AND COOLS THE air, removes atmospheric pressure, cures diseases. PORTER SPRINGS has greater Altitude than any watering place in the South and by virtue thereof is in the same Isothermal belt with Boston, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha and Portland, as is fully proven by the "STATISTICAL ATLAS" of the United States (plates 7 and 10) published by the Government and endorsed by the highest scientific authorities in America. Call at Young Men's Library in Atlanta and consult that Atlas as to Altitudes and Isothermal lines and you will go to Porter Springs in summer. J. R. REYNOLDS & CO. 310 june20 d1m hd sum res

Bedford, Va., Alum and Iron Springs.

FARE AT. ALL THE COMFORTS AND attractions. Greatest Health-giving waters known. 19½ hours from Atlanta. Carriages meet visitors at Forest Depot, 4 miles from springs, upon advice of arrival. Terms $30 per month. Address A. M. DAVIES, President, Lynchburg, Va. Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, Atlanta, sole Agents for water and mass. 336 may14 d1tljulyl—suns

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF Lady Patients.

368 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Georgia.

Having had charge of several HEALTH INSTITUTES during a period of over 25 years, we can offer encouragement to those who may place themselves under our care.

Patients visited at their homes when desired.

PROF. H. P. GATCHELL, M. D.
MRS. A. M. GATCHELL, M. D.
631 june1 d1m un sprgs

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.

HARRISON PHOEBUS, may13 d3m Proprietor.

CÆSAR'S HEAD HOTEL.

THIS CHARMING SUMMER RESORT WILL be open for visitors on the first of June. This Hotel on the summit of a mountain 4,500 feet above tide water, produces a climate and water unequaled by any accessible point in the country, North or South. Temperature ranging from 60 to 70 degrees. The air is cool and bracing, dry and soft, peculiarly adapted to all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Hay Fever and Malarial diseases. Near the Hotel is a MINERAL SPRING, the waters of which is a splendid tonic, and acts finely upon the Skin, Liver and Kidneys. In point of Natural Scenery it is one of the wonders of the world, grand and beautiful beyond description. Numerous waterfalls in the vicinity, some of them 1,000 feet high. Visitors coming to Greenville, S. C., will find a regular Hack Line leaving the Commercial Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday morning, going through promptly in the day—distance 26 miles—over good roads—Fare, $3.50 per seat. Charges at Hotel moderate. Table good Rooms clean. Servants attentive.

466 may22 d2m F. A. MILES.

Board in Nacoochee Valley.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE of the Hotel at this place, and is prepared to furnish a pleasant home, with good board, to those who desire to escape the oppressive heat of summer.

This beautiful valley, surrounded by spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and having an altitude of nearly seventeen hundred feet and a cool and bracing mountain atmosphere, is unsurpassed in its attractions as a

SUMMER RESORT.

She refers by permission to C. L. Williams, Esq., and Captain J. H. Nichols, Nacoochee; Dr. Geo. Little, Atlanta, and Dr. H. L. Battle, Wadley, Ga. For terms and further information address Mrs. LIZZIE G. JOHNSON, Nacoochee, Ga. 216 june15 d2m sun tues thur

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS

— OF —

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

FIVE HUNDRED

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The crop outlook in Stewart is more than promising.

—A baptismal pool has been placed in the Baptist church at Eatonton.

—Lake Hemmock, in Lowndes county, is supposed to be the abiding-place of Behemoth.

—A negro has been arrested in Americus on a charge of burning the shoe-shop of John Wimbish.

—The Griffin News notes as a singular fact that the only objections made to Governor Colquitt grow out of his Christian character.

—A colored man in Putnam county, who is bitterly opposed to guano, has cotton in bloom. The blooms are red, too, so the Broadaxe says.

—The Columbus Enquirer is of the opinion that capital punishment has been abandoned in Georgia. This seems to be about the size of the situation.

—A German peddlar named Slussinger was assaulted on the highway near Thomasville recently by a negro. The colored footpad knocked the peddler in the head, robbed him and left him for dead. The negro made his way towards Florida.

—The fence question is causing considerable discussion in various portions of the state, and some of the politicians have tortured the whole matter into a fight between the rich and the poor. We need an entirely new generation for the discussion of a dog law or the fence question—and some of these days will have a new generation.

—The Valdosta Times says that a new-tangled worm has appeared on the farms in Lowndes county and is doing great damage to corn crops. It appears that when the corn is about tasseling out this little green worm with a black head, bores into the stalk at the ground and eats out the pith and the first slight wind breaks the corn down. Some of the farmers have already suffered a serious loss, and if the pest continues there is no telling the amount of damage that will be done.

—The Macon Telegraph says that the Central railroad, since the purchase of the Montgomery and Eufaula road, have found it necessary to enlarge their yard and increase the capacity for the accommodation of cars and car material. The fences of the old Macon and Western railroad yard have been torn down, and on two sides are being rebuilt so as to take in more territory. In the yard are many cars of the Montgomery and Eufaula road. The round-house recently erected by the road has now been in use some time.

—The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle states that Mr. Peterson Thweatt has announced himself a candidate for comptroller-general. Under the provisions of the new constitution the comptroller-general, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney-general will all be elected by the people. Heretofore they have been elected by the legislature, with the exception of the attorney-general, who has been appointed by the governor. The nomination and election of these officials will make Georgia politics a good deal livelier than they have been.

—Hinesville Gazette: It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Thomas Q. Cassels, a prominent citizen of our county. His death occurred last Thursday, after a very short illness. He had reached the ripe old age of 71 years, and was still strong and robust until taken off by disease. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Montgomery at Flemington church, of which church Mr. Cassels had been an elder ever since its organization. The large concourse of people was an evidence of the profound respect and esteem entertained for him by all classes. For nearly half a century Mr. T. Q. Cassels was identified with the public interests of the country, and at different times was honored by the people as their representative in the legislature, and over public assemblies he was invariably selected to preside, a position which he graced by his suavity of manners, his native dignity and venerable appearance.

—Columbus Times: The North and South railroad, it seems after all, is soon to reach Lumpkin. People at this end of the line will scarcely be prepared to credit the glad tidings, but they must prepare for wonders, for this is an age of wonders. The Rome papers assure us that this important railway is to be pushed through to completion without delay, and to make their assurances doubly sure, they give us the fact that Mr. H. Blanchard has had recorded a mortgage on the work for $1,000 and that all things are now ready for a rush. Of course everybody will be glad to believe that we are so soon to have this link in the great chain of roads completed, but we much doubt if the announcement made in the Rome papers will inspire any faith in parties outside of that corporation. Mr. Blanchard's success in raising money at Rome will delight his friends in Boston and astonish those in Columbus, but if he realizes enough on his million mortgage to meet his own personal expenses a few months it will doubtless be much. But seriously, what can be seen by such transactions? Can he be so blind as not to see that his connection with this road is so thin a myth that it is not seen by anyone whose vision is not thickened by an ignorance of facts well known to the public? He forfeited what little right to the road he once had by failing to perform any one of the conditions of the purchase, and no one knows this better than himself. And furthermore, the road, since its abandonment by him, has been purchased by other more reliable and responsible parties who have already exacted several miles north to the point at which he found and left it, and are still pushing it on with energy and success. The real owners of the N. and S. road have not proposed a $1,000,000—and if the Rome bankers advance their money, even in small sums, on such a paper of unknown authority, the suspicion of bad investment may overtake them ere long.

Fortunes Are Made

Daily in Wall street by the new Mutual Capitalization System from investments of $25 to $25,000. The numerous fluctuations in stocks afford splendid profits, by which, everywhere, any one can operate successfully. R. B. of Evansville, Ind., lately sent $50 in a capitalization that netted him $7422.28 in May. C. P. of Galveston, Texas, made $341.16 from $250. A. W. B. of Worcester, Mass., made $220.76 from $25. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of stocks and bonds bought and sold by Adams Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 28 and 28 Broad street, New York.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of diseases that no doctor could tell what was the matter with her, and he died two months after his wife, a position which he graced by his suavity of manners, his native dignity and venerable appearance.

"Columbus Times: The North and South railroad, it seems after all, is soon to reach Lumpkin. People at this end of the line will scarcely be prepared to credit the glad tidings, but they must prepare for wonders, for this is an age of wonders. The Rome papers assure us that this important railway is to be pushed through to completion without delay, and to make their assurances doubly sure, they give us the fact that Mr. H. Blanchard has had recorded a mortgage on the work for $1,000 and that all things are now ready for a rush. Of course everybody will be glad to believe that we are so soon to have this link in the great chain of roads completed, but we much doubt if the announcement made in the Rome papers will inspire any faith in parties outside of that corporation. Mr. Blanchard's success in raising money at Rome will delight his friends in Boston and astonish those in Columbus, but if he realizes enough on his million mortgage to meet his own personal expenses a few months it will doubtless be much. But seriously, what can be seen by such transactions? Can he be so blind as not to see that his connection with this road is so thin a myth that it is not seen by anyone whose vision is not thickened by an ignorance of facts well known to the public? He forfeited what little right to the road he once had by failing to perform any one of the conditions of the purchase, and no one knows this better than himself. And furthermore, the road, since its abandonment by him, has been purchased by other more reliable and responsible parties who have already exacted several miles north to the point at which he found and left it, and are still pushing it on with energy and success. The real owners of the N. and S. road have not proposed a $1,000,000—and if the Rome bankers advance their money, even in small sums, on such a paper of unknown authority, the suspicion of bad investment may overtake them ere long.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7 1-16d; in New York at 12 7-16c; in Atlanta at 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, south winds, warmer partly cloudy weather and stationary or falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, June 23, 10:21 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.01	76	60	W.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.08	78	57	.....	Calm	.00	Hazy.
Corsicana	29.86	85	68	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.96	83	71	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.00	.....
Key West	30.02	79	78	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.01	78	69	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.03	81	55	N. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.01	79	70	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.10	76	64	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., June 23, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.09	72	63	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.05	81	48	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.01	83	42	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.98	83	37	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.00	78	53	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	30.01	76	60	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.	30.023	Maximum ther.	.85
Mean daily ther.	77.7	Minimum ther.	.68
Mean daily humid.	52.7	Total rainfall	.00

H. HASIE,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine.
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine.
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine.
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24.
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and sews with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
298 mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Funeral notice of Mr. Patrick Lynch.

Funeral notice of Mrs. Hannah Pettis.

Agents wanted—D. Appleton & Co.

Bar-room, stock, etc., at auction—Hall & Morris

To whom it may concern—V. A. Gaskill.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The Scientific Association.

Tuesday night, June 24th, the Bell Telephony company, will give an explanatory entertainment before the association, at their hall, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Interesting communications and music from different parts of the city will be heard in the hall. The public are invited. Admission free. jun22-sun&tues

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 24, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—John D. Butt, of Augusta, is at the Markham.

—Thos. G. Pond, of Albany, was in the city yesterday.

—W. A. Huff of Macon is in the city on a visit of pleasure.

—A. C. Pate, of Hawkinsville, is registered at the Markham.

—E. T. Earnest, of Washington, Ga., was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—G. W. Garmany of Savannah is stopping at the Markham.

—R. F. Ligon, of Macon, was at the Markham yesterday.

—Mrs. Selman and Miss Selman, of Monroe, are guests of the Markham.

—M. L. Mershon, judge of the Brunswick circuit is in the city.

—Alex. S. Erwin, of Athens, is in the city stopping at the Markham.

—David W. Curry, the popular druggist of Cartersville, is visiting Atlanta.

—Arthur Hood, judge of the Pataula circuit, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Alexander M. Speer, judge of the Flint circuit, is a guest of the Kimball.

—D. Cox and lady, of Savannah, were registered at the Kimball yesterday.

—Joseph B. Cummings, state senator from Augusta, is a guest of the Kimball.

—George N. Lester, judge of the Blue Ridge circuit, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Robert Toombs, of Washington, Ga., is among the prominent guests of the Kimball.

—H. H. Jones, editor of the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, is visiting Atlanta.

—Charles F. Crisp, judge of the Southwestern circuit, was at the Kimball yesterday.

—W. T. Thompson, jr., son of the veteran editor of the Savannah News, is visiting Atlanta.

—J. Danenburg, one of the leading merchants of Macon, was a guest of the Kimball yesterday.

—Rev. A. R. Callaway, H. R. Callaway and Enoch Callaway of LaGrange are guests of the Kimball.

—C. C. Sanders, A. Rudolph, R. E. Green and J. A. Smith, of Gainesville, are visiting the city and are guests of the Kimball.

—Mr. Thomas Brumby, of the United States navy, is in the city visiting his family, and has been warmly welcomed by many friends.

—Miss Julia Hayden, of Florida, who has been visiting her friends in Griffin, has returned to Atlanta to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. George W. Harrison, 50 Walton street.

—Cadet W. W. Forsyth, who so well represents the Atlanta district at the United States military academy, West Point, is in the city on a two months' furlough. His many friends in Atlanta welcome him here and trust his stay may be pleasant.

—We notice the following railroad men at the Markham: Robert S. Brown, southern traveling agent of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, N. Haight, traveling agent U. R. R. & K. P. R. R., and Charles F. Ludlum, traveling agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad.

—W. C. Beeks, W. L. Kincaid and Seaton Grantland, of Griffin, are oscillating from point to point in north Georgia seeking their lost health. At present Atlanta claims them as prominent visitors, with a view to correct a wrong impression that is prevailing in the minds of several citizens of Atlanta. We will state Mr. Kincaid is not an English lord.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—At the hall of the Scientific association to-night there will be an exhibition of the power and uses of the telephone. It will be very interesting and instructive. Be sure to go.

—Another sentinel stands on guard to protect from disease and death. Neuralgine has proved itself an infallible remedy for neuralgia and headache. Hutchison & Bro.' proprietors, Atlanta.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst, took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

THRESHOLD THOUGHTS

INDULGED IN BY ATLANTA'S YOUNG.

The Graduation Exercises of Our High Schools—Interesting Proceedings of the Browning Society—The Distribution of the Honors—The Colored University.

Yesterday was a proud day in the high schools. The annual closing examinations occurred, and we state the simple truth when we say that this was the best and most satisfactory examination the high schools have ever had. There were many of the friends of the schools present to see the excellence of the pupils, and the result was highly gratifying. There have been in attendance at the boys' high school during the past term about two hundred girls and over one hundred boys. The rooms of the school were decorated with flowers arranged in tasteful designs. The boards were ornamented with drawings done in the best style. A walk through the various rooms was full of interest to all who appreciate the culture which our schools are bestowing on the boys and girls of the city. The high schools gives the finishing touches to the work so carefully and so well done by the best system of grammar schools in the south.

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The girls were, of course, most attractive to the reporter and he first went there. In the first grade he saw the largest graduating class ever sent out. It was a handsome class, too—one of the handsomest we ever had the pleasure of seeing. This grade is in the hands of Miss Laura Haygood, whose valuable services in the high school have long been appreciated. She has her girls in admirable training and they are devoted to their teacher. The honors of this grade were announced in the Browning society and appear in the proceedings of that body. The class is so large that all the young ladies cannot graduate on one night. They will occupy the opera house Thursday and Friday nights, and all their friends will be proud of them. There are thirty-three "sweet girl graduates." The recitations were excellent in all the departments. Questions were freely asked by the visiting committee, of which Rev. E. M. B. Browne, pastor of the Synagogue, was chairman.

The second grade of the girls' high school is taught by Miss Tallulah Ellis, one of the most popular teachers in the schools. She has her girls in fine training and their recitations yesterday were excellent. Their papers submitted to the visitors and the committee. They were highly commended. The reports of the honors of the grade are in the Browning society proceedings.

In the third grade we found Miss Millie Rutherford surrounded by a room full of the brightest and smartest-looking girls. They seemed to be glad to recite, for they were ready and well posted. They gave evidence of thorough training and their scholarship is up to a rare standard of excellence. Their teacher is one of the best on the list of public school instructors.

The fourth grade is so large that it is divided into two parts. Over one Miss Calloway presides and the other is in the hands of Miss Delia Fay, one of the first graduates of the high school, who is now giving evidence of the superiority of the education she there received. In both departments of this grade we heard some excellent recitations in the studies over which the grade had passed. They have been well instructed, and did themselves and their teachers credit.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Among the boys we passed a pleasant hour. The first and second grades are taught by Professor Slaton, who keeps them both in charming discipline. Twenty-two bright, well-trained boys are in the first grade, and to-night will stand before their friends in the opera house and graduate in all the glory of school-boy triumph. This morning at 10 o'clock the Alciphronian society, of the boys' high school, will hold its anniversary at the opera house. The first boys in the first grade are J. L. Mayson, E. V. Woolley, C. B. Reynolds, G. M. Hudson and V. M. Moore. All the boys recited finely in the various branches over which they have gone.

In the second grade we saw over thirty bright boys ready to answer any question that might be proposed to them, and apparently as live as crickets. The first boys in this grade are Henry Huzza, Carl Mitchell and J. M. Slaton. The average of the grade is excellent. The reporter was cordially welcomed in the room of the third grade by Professor Bass, and there he saw forty-eight good looking boys. They were reciting algebra, and the manner in which they flew over its difficulties and revealed its mysteries was charming. The evidence of Professor Bass's ability as a teacher is the notable scholarship of this class. Their average for June was 93, and their general average for the whole year was 91—and at strict marking, too. The following are the twelve boys who were so fortunate as to have their names on the roll of honor: I. Hirsch, 99½; J. C. Boykin, 99 1-20; S. W. Gay, 97 7 10; A. M. Greene, 97½; H. B. Watkins, 96 9-11; A. M. Brown, 96 4-5; G. H. Richards, 96 3-5; Charles G. Shearer, 96; M. Mahoney, 96; E. C. Guthman, 96; W. H. Inman, 95 2-5; J. N. Rowland, 95 1-10.

After making this round of the boys' school we hurried back to see the Browning society, of the girls high school.

THE BROWNING SOCIETY.

By the time the hour arrived for the meeting of the Browning literary society it was evident that the hall in which it usually meets could by no means accommodate the large crowd which was ready and anxious to witness the exercises. The Browning society always presents a programme juicy and attractive. Yesterday it had the largest audience ever known in its history. It was necessary to adjourn to the Second Baptist church. The girls of the high school filled all the front seats while their friends crowded the rear of the church and the gallery. On the rostrum sat the superintendent, the mayor and council, the board of education and some distinguished guests. The programme would not be carried out at the church just as it had been arranged for the hall, owing to the fact that there were no pianos there. The exercises were opened with a beautiful performance on the organ by Professor E. H. Kruger, accompanied by Mr. Wurm on the cornet. In the lull before the exercises began it was pleasant to look over the long lines of pretty faces, rosy mouths pouting in maiden coyness, cheeks fresh with nature's rich coloring, eyes beaming with the light of pure gladness. There is no more lovely sight than such an array of girls.

The society was called to order by Miss India Coker, the dignified and accomplished president. Miss Ethel Richards, the secretary, sat by her. On motion of Miss Nunnally, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Miss Bessie Hammond, the treasurer, read her annual report, which showed that the society had a good financial prospect. The committee on elections announced the following girls as appropriate to fill the offices for the ensuing year: President, Hannah Sheehan; vice-president, Ona Castleberry; historian, Emma Muse; recording secretary, Eda Hirschfield; corresponding secretary, Alma Archer. Treasurer, Mattie Jackson.

Miss Kate Bleckley, in behalf of the Mallon society, presented the Browning society with a beautiful landscape donated by Mr. B. Mallon, the superintendent, whom all the girls love. The thanks of the society were unanimously returned to the Mallon society.

The literary exercises began by an address of welcome by Miss Bessie Hammond, of the first grade, which was a little gem of beauty and as appropriate as it could be.

Miss Fannie Fuller, of the third grade, recited "Tom" with a true appreciation of its wit and beauty. The audience was highly pleased. Miss Corine Randall, of the first grade, recited "Johnny's Next Door Neighbor" so as to keep up a general merriment all the while until the pathetic part of the piece, which was equally well rendered.

"The President—I hope the young ladies will make a special effort to be heard."

"Little Gray Head" was beautifully recited by Miss Emma Mayer, of the fourth grade.

"To-morrow," an original poem, written by Miss Belle Kennedy, was recited by Miss Emma Muse, of the second grade. The lines had true poetic merit, and they were recited in a manner to display it well. "Little Golden Hair," a pretty recitation by Miss Harry Rockanbeau, of the fourth grade, was next enjoyed.

"How Miss Edith helps things along," a witty recitation by Miss Wellford Cropp, enlivened the audience very much.

"Labor is Worship," a recitation by Miss Clara Silvey, of the fourth class, won quite an applause.

Miss Ava Bell recited in a very spirited manner the account of an old lady's ride in an elevator, which brought a merry laugh.

"At the Young Men's Library," a composition of local interest, was read by its author, Miss Lizzie Schnatz, of the first grade, and was heard with interest by the audience.

"Daisies," by Miss Mattie Jackson, of the second class, was admirable for its graceful naturalness.

A song, "'Twas on a Sunday Morning" by Miss Mabel Haynes of the second class was given with a richness of tone that was delightful.

Miss India Coker, the president, read a beautiful essay on the life and character of that lovely character, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in honor of whom the society is named. It was a worthy tribute and concluded with an earnest wish for the prosperity and success of the Browning society.

Dr. Powell, on behalf of the board of education, conferred the honors on the contestants of the girls' high school. The following is the list of the successful girls.

First Grade—The first honor was conferred on the following girls: Kate Bleckley, Mamie Lou Cook, Jennie Bell Fuller.

The second honor of this grade was conferred on the following girls: Clara Reneau, Florida Harvey.

Second grade—The first honor in this grade was conferred on the following girls: Emma Muse, Hannah Sheehan. The second honor was conferred on the following girls: Mamie Pittman, Anna Fuller.

Third grade—The first honor was conferred on Rosa Bowie, Lillie Wurm. The second honor was conferred on Anna Dunlap.

Fourth grade—Miss Callaway's division. The first honor was conferred on Emma Mayer, Gertrude Crosse and Lucy Nagle. The second honor on Fannie Collier.

Miss Toy's division of the fourth grade—first honor, Augusta Guthman; second honor, Lizzie McAllister.

The graduating class sang a beautiful hymn, accompanied by the grand organ of the church.

Dr. Powell made a few appropriate remarks on the lessons taught by the conferring of the honors.

Alderman Goodwin made a few remarks and Mayor Calhoun spoke a few beautiful words to the young ladies. Rabbi E. M. B. Browne also made a brief address full of good sentiments.

After the remarks of Dr. Browne the Browning society, on motion, adjourned. The audience retired to the music of an organ solo by Professor Kruger. The classes then went back to the high school building to hear some important announcements.

SCHOOL EXERCISES TO-DAY

—The Alciphronian society of the boys's high school will hold its annual meeting at the opera house this morning, when it hopes to see all its friends present. There will be recitations, readings, declamations and a rousing debate at the end. Mr. Alison Greene is the president of the society.

—The graduating class of the boys's high school, twenty-two in number, have their exercises at the opera house to-night.

—The examinations of the Atlanta university (colored) will continue to-day and to-morrow at the university on Mitchell street.

The Colored University.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Yesterday morning was the beginning of a busy week at Atlanta university, an institution for the education of colored people. It was the opening of the examination exercises of commencement week. At the close of the morning exercises there was, for a few moments, that bustling to and fro in the halls, in the anxiety and uncertainty characteristic the world over, of students who are on the verge of the ordeal of examination. The visitors, of whom there were quite a number, gathered in little knots in the various rooms around the desks of the teachers who were to conduct the examinations. A few moments of the confused hum of conversation followed, and the scholars assembled in the two rooms where the examinations were to be conducted simultaneously.

During the morning successive examinations were held in the upper school-room upon branches of higher education. First, the examination on Virgil was conducted by Mr. Smith. The class was small, but they demonstrated clearly that their training in the vernacular of the Mantuan bard had been most thorough. The examination of the class in natural philosophy was next taken up and conducted by Mr. Bumstead. In this as, in fact, in all the examinations there was displayed a proficiency that to the instructors must be most encouraging. The next subject of examination was the elementary principles of the Greek language, conducted by Mr. Charr—an examination that in many educational institutions may be safely taken as the criterion of its thoroughness. The class displayed evidences of a careful training, even in the too-often neglected principles of the Greek accent, that would have been creditable to the students of any college in the land. In mathematics, the branch to which Mr. Fuller yesterday morning was confined, was that of surveying. The final examination in this room yesterday was by Mr. Bumstead upon German, the particular text book being Whitney's reader.

In the pursuit of these higher branches of education, the number of students is of course, much less than the number pursuing the common English branches. The examination upon these last-mentioned studies was conducted in the lower school room. They embraced examinations in the second and fourth grades of reading, both conducted by Miss Sands; in the first, second and third grades of English grammar conducted respectively by Miss Loomis, Miss Moore and Miss Robertson. The examination by Mr. Ware in ancient history, concluded the exercises of examination in this room for the day. Each class was slarge in numbers and evinced indications of thorough instruction.

In order not to conflict with the sessions of a convention now holding afternoon meetings in this city for the purpose of discussing the education of the colored people, the examination at the university will be conducted only during the mornings. Several of the delegates to the aforesaid convention were in attendance as visitors at the examinations yesterday morning.

Of the state board of examiners there was in attendance upon yesterday's examinations Col. J. H. Dunham, of Buena Vista; Hon. Wm. D. Harden, Savannah; Colonel Mark Johnston, Atlanta; Colonel H. H. Jones, Macon; Rev. T. G. Pond, Albany; C. P. Crawford, Esq., Milledgeville; and Mr. Charles M. Neal. Of a special board of examiners invited by the board of trustees, Rev. J. H. Martin of this city was also in attendance. When to this list is added several citizens and delegates to the educational convention it will be seen that the number of visitors was quite large. At 9 o'clock this morning the examinations will be again resumed.

Schools Elsewhere.

SOUTHERN M. F. COLLEGE, COVINGTON.

June 22.—This morning the annual commencement of the Southern Masonic female college was opened. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Quigg, of Conyers, Ga.

At 11 o'clock the pupils of the college filed, followed by the faculty of the college, the choir and members of the Masonic fraternity.

The choir sang, as a voluntary, the anthem, "Teach me thy way, O Lord."

The text was taken from the 2d chapter and 3d verse of the Song of Solomon: "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons. I sat down under his shadow with great delight, and his fruit was sweet to my taste." The sermon was one of the finest ever heard on a similar occasion. It abounded in beautiful thoughts throughout, and for its splendid rhetoric it could not be excelled. The closing remarks to the senior class were very fine, and were appreciated by all. The closing prayer was made by Dr. A. Means. To-morrow night the sophomore class will read.

SHORTER COLLEGE, ROME.

The Baptist church was crowded to suffocation—the seats, aisles, stairs, galleries and doors—all full. Seventeen seniors walked slowly up the aisle, led by President Mallony, to the seats which had been reserved for them. The choir, with Mrs. Hills at the organ, rolled forth in sublime harmony a grand anthem. The music was superb. Dr. Tucker selected for his text: "Oh! worship the Lord in the beauties of holiness"—Psalms 96:10. In which he (1) set forth the duty and privilege of every man—"Worship the Lord," and (2) the manner of performing that duty—"in the beauty of holiness." It would detract from its merits to attempt to give an analysis of it. Suffice it to say it was logical, evangelical, full of instruction, rich in pathos, beautiful in expression and eloquent in delivery.

At night, by request, he delivered a lecture to the young men of the city. Subject: "The Analysis of True Religion." His treatment of the subject was characteristic of the man. It was clear, forcible and exhaustive. He gave his hearers a better conception of religion than they ever had, inspired them with the strong resolve to be more truly religious, and religiously more true. He is a man of wonderful power and well deserved national reputation.

Monday the examination of the college and primary classes will be continued. A large attendance of visitors is already in the city. And while the eyes of the "young hopefuls" glisten with delight at the immediate prospect of college suspension, the shadow of gloom may be seen in the inner depths of the soul at the thought that college hill will soon be deserted and the smiling, happy faces—pretty faces that have been peeping through the lattice windows of Pennington hall for ten months—will be casting their smiles upon other favorites and singing their melodies through other homes.

THE WEST POINT SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT, June 23.—The closing exercises of the West Point public schools on Friday the 27th inst., will be an occasion of unusual interest. Governor Colquitt will deliver an address at the close of the exercises and at night Dr. Hawthorne will deliver a lecture to the young men.

ROME MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

This week in Rome has been the appointed time for the closing exercises of several schools. Among them, I notice the examination and exhibition of the Rome male high school. This school is conducted by Prof. I. M. Proctor, with whom I have been acquainted for several years, being cognizant of his eminent success in middle Georgia.

I had not the pleasure of attending his examinations, but I have been told that they proved his ability as an instructor, who teaches conscientiously, his object being to make thorough scholars. He has the reputation of being a fine classical scholar. I attended his exhibition, and found a large audience. Such, I learn, greet him annually.

The boys spoke like men! W. H. Stafford, who received the first prize in the second division, with "The stars and stripes" waving in his hand, delivered one of the speeches of your honored townsman, Senator B. H. Hill.

The second prize was awarded to James Freeman, whose subject was "Southern Chivalry." In the first division the prizes were given to Eddie Grant, subject, "Fireman," and James Cothran, "Speech of Regulus."

These exhibitions are a pleasing feature in this school. Often boys enter who at first find difficulty in going even passably through a piece, after training become in many cases first prize speakers. The prizes were delivered by S. W. Wright, a prominent young lawyer of Rome, who made a humorous and eloquent address.

PROFESSOR GUINN'S SCHOOL.

CONYERS, June 23.—The commencement of Professor Guinn's school on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July promises to be a very interesting occasion.

THE MARIETTA SCHOOLS.

MARIETTA, June 23.—The exhibition given by the public school here was interesting.

MARIETTA MOVEMENTS.

What is Being Done in the Suburban Town of Atlanta.

MARIETTA, GA., June 23.—The would-be suicide—Mrs. Griffin—is pronounced out of danger by Dr. Tennant, the attending surgeon. His treatment of the case has added greatly to his reputation. He is yet young.

The son of a minister, and a minister, intend soon to study histology or the nervous system of the fair beau sexe. The parties are very popular.

Shakspeare has spoken of "the constellation of ten thousand gems," and of a certain lady's eyes so illuminating the sky "that birds would sing and think it were not night." What would uncle Will have said could he have foreseen the illumination of our city park by the Marietta riflemen? Marietta, city park and riflemen would have been immortalized long before the noble Cherokee passed from the shadow of Kennesaw. But Shakspeare could not "look into the seeds of time and say which would grow and which would not." Hence, the glory of the occasion is all due to the boys themselves, to home, to heart and hand. Grand was the sight, splendid the illumined grottos, delightful the atmosphere, enchanting the music of the band inspired by the visible halo of its darling muse, delicious the refreshments served by Hebes whose winsome smiles sank deep into memory and—your pocket. Our transparencies proved that our artist had visited, in spirit at least, the studios of da Vinci, Roussin, Landseer, and Coregio. He had slept with Comos, and yet had dreamed of Mars et Athena—vigila.

Yet little cap'n, fierce and thirsty, with the sword of Goliath brought ye Titans to a halt, in order to get ready to charge instanter on spotto, on the armory which had been invaded and the parapet stormed by—was a music box. Bill? Well, the boys carried off a cool $75. Thanks to our kind citizens. We are going to do it again in August.

THE WALKING WIDOW.

Mrs. Potts's Experiences in Atlanta Yesterday.

The sensation of the day—Mrs. Potts, the walkist, will leave Atlanta this morning about 10 o'clock, provided her ankle, which is slightly touched with erysipelas, does not prevent. She travels the West Point road, on to Montgomery, thence to Mobile. She has lost nine days in all—four days in Baltimore, three days because of rain, and two days in Atlanta; but she is still five days and 250 miles ahead. In her exercise, yesterday afternoon, she made five miles in fifty-seven minutes, making one mile in seven minutes. She is in splendid condition—barring the ankle, which she does not fear. She weighs 105 pounds, and has neither gained or lost any flesh while on the road. She is dead in love with Atlanta, especially the Markham house, and is very proud of the hat Lewis Clarke gave her, and the shoes Delbridge made for her, and says she is anxious to get back. Her levees were well attended, some of the best people and numerous ladies being present. It is her intention on return to New York to enter a match with O'Leary at Gilmore's garden, challenging the present holder of the champion belt for female American pedestrianism. She is a plucky, brave little woman, and any one hearing her talk will be satisfied that the feat will be accomplished, and only equaled by Weston's walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago. We trust the people along the road will lend her a helping hand, extending her a good southern reception. During the fall she will publish in book form an account of her journey.

FOR CATOOSA.

A Distinguished Party of Maconites Pass Through Atlanta.

The passenger train of the Central railroad that reached Atlanta yesterday at 1:15 brought with it a large number of the leading citizens of Macon, who were en route for Catoosa springs, to attend the inaugural ball at this popular resort. Among the party were quite a number of the most popular and charming belles of that city. The delegation is as follows.

W. B. Johnson and wife, C. A. Nutting and wife, Miss Susie Tracy, Miss Georgia E. Tracy, Miss Cora Nutting, Miss Carrie Johnson, W. S. Holt, Miss Holmes, John P. Fort, Tracy Baxter, Willis Sparks, Miss Clara Nutting, Miss May Ella Johnson, Dr. J. S. Baxter, Dr. A. P. Collins, Miss Mattie N. Nutting and others.

The ball will take place this evening and will doubtless be a most pleasant affair. The above party will, after attending the ball, visit Lookout mountain, Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and other resorts of a notable character. We wish them a pleasant time.

Photo-Grecian Painting.

The citizens of and visitors to Atlanta are truly fortunate in having among them superior artists, who can transfer to canvas and other material, life-like pictures of relations and friends. And is there a greater pleasure than to have good likenesses of friends?

Among the excellent artists in Atlanta is Mr. Henry O'Conor, 27 Whitehall street. He makes Photo-Grecian Painting in Oil color, an entirely new process and Crystal Ivory Type, Photographs, painted in either style, specialties. Cabinet size, $3.00; Card size, $2.00.

His work in this city is highly commended for its beauty, and he is meeting with that liberal encouragement his merit so richly deserves. 2d or 3d col

From Forsyth.

FORSYTH, June 23.—The yield of wheat and oats in this section of the state is unprecedented. The former crop will average twenty bushels to the acre, and there has been 3,000 bushels of it shipped from here within the last two weeks.

Mrs. J. J. Hussey, an accomplished authoress of Atlanta, is spending the summer at her old home in Forsyth with her relatives.

Our town is rising from its double conflagration and substantial business houses have been erected on the entire burned districts. Messrs. Tom Smith and Alf Bramblett are building elegant residences, and others will build during the summer.

An escaped convict was arrested here having in his possession a guano sack full of chickens, an umbrella, a handsaw and a yellow puppy.

Professor B——'s rheumatism has failed to produce rain after a more than "forty-eight hours" struggle.

The Irish Potato.

NORFOLK, June 23.—Immense quantities of Irish potatoes are being shipped from here to northern markets. Nineteen thousand barrels were shipped to New York.

$20,000 Worth of Goods

MUST BE SOLD WITHIN FIFTY DAYS,

TO VACATE STORES,

41 WHITEHALL AND 58 BROAD STREETS.

In order to successfully advance the above sale, I have marked my entire stock in large

PLAIN FIGURES!

PLAIN FIGURES AND LOW PRICES!

will be the attractions of this sale, not a few leaders, five cents tricks and giving away articles wil figurate.

CALL AND SEE THE SOLID BARGAINS YOU CAN GET AT

E. CAHN'S,

113 june15 d1w top 3d and 4th col

41 Whitehall and 58 Broad Streets.

REFUSING A COMPROMISE.

The Creditors of Williams, Birnie & Co. Decline 50 Per Cent.

New York Times, 20th.

The creditors of Williams, Birnie & Co., cotton brokers, who have been waiting to learn what Mr. Williams would do for them, have had another consultation. It was held at the office of the board of managers of the cotton exchange on Wednesday evening. Mr. John L. Macaulay presided, and announced that the meeting had been called to hear the report of the committee of seven appointed to confer with Mr. Williams. That committee made its report, from which it appeared that a representative had been sent to Charleston, and that to him Mr. Williams had offered to pay 50 per cent. of the creditors' claims. The committee had refused to accept this offer, and had ordered a suit to be brought against Mr. Williams in the United States circuit court at Charleston. The report containing the refusal of the committee to accept Mr. William's offer was unanimously adopted by the meeting, which was then addressed by a number of the creditors, among them being Mr. William Woodward, jr., and Mr. E. F. Donnell, the last named being a large creditor, who had been reported as willing to accept Mr. Williams's proposition. All the speakers approved of the action of the committee. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that no compromise as to the amount of indebtedness could be entertained, but that if Mr. Williams desired to have more time for the payment of the debt, such a proposition might be entertained. Under no circumstances was the committee authorized to make any settlement with Mr. Williams, except for one hundred cents on the dollar. The general feeling was that the creditors would rather lose all than make a compromise, in consequence of the manner in which Mr. Williams had treated them in absconding from the city after giving pledges to his creditors that he would not leave until he had settled everything. The meeting adjourned, and will be again convened on the call of the chairman.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

What They did in Their Atlanta Meeting Yesterday.

No business of any importance was transacted at the meeting of the judges of the various judicial circuits which was held in the superior court room yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, owing to the fact that not quite a quorum of the representatives of the various benches of the state were found to be present. The following named judges were found to be present

J. W. H. Underwood, of the Rome circuit; A. S. Erwin, of the Western circuit; Claiborne Sneed, of the Augusta circuit; A. C. Pate, of the Oconee circuit; C. F. Crisp, of the South Western circuit G. J. Wright, of the Albany circuit; A. M. Speer, of the Flint circuit; George N. Lester, of the Blue Ridge circuit; Arthur Hood, of the Pataula circuit; M. L. Mershon, of the Brunswick circuit.

A temporary organization was perfected by calling J. W. H. Underwood to the chair and requesting Z. D. Harrison, clerk of the supreme court, to act as secretary. The meeting then adjourned to assemble at 3 p. m. to-day.

Judge Martin J. Crawford, Judge A. H. Hansell and others are expected to-day.

It seems to be the present intention of the body to commence business to-day and act upon all matters that are to be considered during the session. Several of the judges have written and telegraphed that owing to sickness or important business it will be impossible for them to attend.

NYMPHS OF THE BATH.

Ladies' Day at a New York Free Bath—How They Enjoyed Themselves, and What They Wore.

New York Herald.

Taking a "bobtail car" at the post-office yesterday afternoon a lady reporter of the Herald was carried through the hot and noisome streets that skirt the outer edge of this city to the foot of East Fifth street. Most of the inhabitants of this portion of the town appeared to be sitting along the curb-stones in front of their dwellings or hanging from the windows thereof and gazing out upon the world with stoical indifference from their dizzy heights. Girls and boys cooled their hot feet in the muddy waters of the gutter and played at hop-scotch or marbles up the blistering pavement. Other little ones, who had learned at a tender age to make themselves useful, were "minding the baby," and others again, barely able to walk, carried cracked pitchers of beer in their tiny hands. One little fellow who had been sent out for a pail of beer had become so absorbed in a game of pitch and toss which two little boys were playing that he forgot his errand and stood watching the game with bated breath, while the beer also forgot his head and looked as dull and black as molasses.

At the corner of Lewis and Fifth streets, an enterprising lad had set up an old counter, on whose brown side was traced in rude characters with white chalk, "O I C orsters and clams one cent each." On the top of this counter were stacked very nearly a dozen oysters, and on the top of the oysters a small piece of ice dripped itself away in the sunshine. Two ragged little fellows regarded this tempting array of bivalves with watering mouths and hands in their empty pockets.

"Is the free bath at this wharf?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes, ma'am replied the youthful merchant, indicating the direction with a broken oyster-knife. "It's right down there, but this is ladies' day."

The reporter trampled on to the edge of the wharf, and there she found the bath house anchored. Just inside the door was seated Miss Brown, the matron in charge, and her assistant. Both were sewing on bathing dresses. The reporter stated her errand and was admitted within the borders of the hollow square that forms the bath. The place is painted in light colors and looked very neat and clean. A row of dressing rooms runs around the entire space, and all seemed to be occupied yesterday.

"What time do the bathers begin to come?" inquired the reporter of Miss Brown.

"The bath opens at 5 in the morning, and many are here at half-past four, waiting for us to come."

"Who are your best patrons?"

"The Germans. There are more Germans bathe here than any other people. They are used to it in their own country and are perfect ducks in the water."

One of the ducks passed the reporter on her way out as Miss Brown spoke. She must have weighed some 300 pounds.

Hello! What has caused that red-haired girl to sit down so suddenly on the steps that run into the water? It is soon explained, for she shouts in a shrill voice:

"Mary Flannigan, bring me a pin, quick," and the willing Mary soon returns from the dressing-room with the needed article. Damages are repaired in a moment, and the red-head disappears under the water and a pair of white feet flash in the sunshine. The feet are white enough after they have been in the water for a while, but before they go in the most of them might be modeled in bronze from their color.

"Pardon me, Miss Brown," said the reporter, hesitatingly. "But what is the matter with that girl's legs—the one just going down to the water—she is striped like a zebra."

"Oh, that's nothing," replied Miss Brown, laughing, "it's merely the dye out of her stockings." The reporter left immediately relieved to find that such really was the case, and the zebra stripes soon gave way to the marble whiteness.

The girl's do not look so bad in the water, as their faces are animated by the excitement of the sport, and their arms, as a general thing, are shapely. It is when they climb dripping up the little steps and patter across the platform to their dressing-room's that they look their worst. It does not take them long to resume their everyday apparel. The reporter was surprised to see so many with a well-to-do appearance. Others again came from among the poorest of the poor. Match-girls and candy-girls get about their only washing here. Plain as in their appearance, they look well by comparison when they leave the bath-house, for their faces shine with cleanliness and their hair is neatly done up.

The rush at the baths has not commenced yet and will not until the water gets warmer. It was quite chilly yesterday, and some of the bathers looked very blue about the lips.

"I shan't go in for two or three weeks yet," said Miss Brown.

"Then you are a swimmer?"

"Oh, yes; that is necessary in case of accidents."

"And do you have accidents here?"

"Not often, but we do have them. Last summer a lady fainted in the water. I was standing right here and saw her go down. I had my street-dress on just as you see me now, but I was over the railing in a minute and had her up. She was beautiful, I can tell you. It was as much as I could do to get her to the steps. She ought not to have gone in, because she had heart disease and the doctor warned her, but she used to be an expert swimmer when she was young and could not resist the temptation."

The reporter thanked Miss Brown for her courtesy, and taking a last look at the novel scene, including the two fat German women bobbing about like buoys (no power could have sunk them) she bowed herself out and just escaped